In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

REMEMBER
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

VOL. III. NO. 170 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY, July				
25th "	Caledonia	8000	.....	...
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Ellora	9000	...	...
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10300	...	...
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
26th "	Maloja	12500	...	...
3rd Oct	Egypt	8000	...	...
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000	...	...
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000	...	...

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kinka Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	15th July	28th July
Yasaka Maru	K. Komoto	4820	27th July	8th August
Juneau Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

48, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a susbcriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B.9

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. VARELA," 4,645 tons on Saturday 24th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lnga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowait, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing about 23rd July, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar Beira, Delogoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

21st July 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams; CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
J. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 13

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5,124	Alex Andrew	24th July 1915.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at out prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

IS THE

Healthiest Coolest and most Comfortable make of all the materials manufactured for Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	..from Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,, ,,	3-0
Tennis Shirts	.. ,, ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,, ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send to the local agents for Samples and full Particulars.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

Telephone 2728.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81,500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Tengtien	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Kobe
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1 00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE HUP OF THE UNIVERSE—The 1915 Hupmobile is the best value offered in American Cars. A trial will convince you. Agents—

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,

531—1 Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.

46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

THE best American Proposition in the whole world is the MAXWELL. Fitted with electric lighting set and self-starter. Sold all complete for the most wonderful price of Rs. 3,250.

Sole Agents:—

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 900

WANTED an EXPERIENCED PARSI GRADUATE TEACHER for a local High School. Must be very strong in English. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1287

WANTED TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS. Pay Rs. 120—10—200. Daily allowance under the Company's rules Rs. 2-8 a day. No applications will be considered except from men who have had thorough experience of or training in Station accounts.—Applications stating age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, will be received by The AUDITOR, Burma Railways, Rangoon, up to the 5th August 1915. 415

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, together with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and conditions of service may be obtained. 421

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.

Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.

(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.

1162

WANTED.—INSTRUCTOR to teach hollow-ware making in brass. Applicants should have had experience in a hollow-ware pressing and spinning factory and be able to make their own dies.

The instructor will be required to introduce labour-saving hand-power appliances and demonstrate them to bazaar bass-workers at the various brass-working centres in the Central Provinces.

The post will be temporary and non-pensionable, at least in the first instance.

Applications giving full particulars as to applicants' experience and qualifications and salary required with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—

The HEADMASTER,
Government School of Handicrafts,
Nagpur, C. P.

WANTED.

WANTED an Assistant Mistress for the Station School at Delhi from October 1st to April 1st. Salary Rs. 110, resident.—Apply CHAPLAIN. Delhi. 416

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED MUSICIANS for the Baroda State Band. Three 1st Violins, One Cello and One Double Bass. (Only good musicians need apply.) M. FREDILIS, Director of Music, Baroda. 414

WANTED—A good CAPTAIN to take charge of a steamship, apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. R. E. Collin and Co., 7—10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1294

WANTED to rent from October or later on or near Hughes Road in one building two large or four small flats. Apply to Box No. 456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1291

WANTED BOARDER at Poona, airy rooms with board, European family, most central and healthy position, first-class cuisne. Apply Mrs. BERRETTA, 2, Arsenal Road, Poona. 1289

WANTED a Kindergarten Mistress for the Station School at Delhi, from October 1st. Music also essential. Salary Rs. 120, resident.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Delhi. 417

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.I.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED a thoroughly qualified and experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeon.—Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, to

THE MANAGER,
Central India Mining Co., Ld.,
413 Kamptee, C. P.

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

WANTED a SALESMAN for Mill and Gin Stores for Bombay Office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Dept., Ahmedabad. 1241

WANTED two GRADUATES for the posts of ASSISTANT MASTERS in the Savantwadi High School. Salary Rs. 50 p. m. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, optional subjects and the Vernacular.

R. G. SABNIS,
Educational Inspector.
419 Savantwadi.

WANTED immediately a B.Sc., strong in Mathematics, for the post of 2nd MASTER, Maharajah's High School, Karauli. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. Successful candidate will be required to stick to his post for two years. Apply with testimonials before 30th July, 1915. to:—

HARNAM DAS, Rao Bahadur
Chief Member, State Council,
420 Karauli, Rajputana.

REQUIRED for the Shire Highlands Railway, Central Africa, a CLERK. Must have full knowledge of accounts and railway experience. Salary Eight Pounds per month consolidated. Europeans or Anglo-Indians need not apply. Apply with original testimonials to—

Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Forbes' Building, Home Street,
1298 Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Respectable enthusiastic and well-to-do gentlemen, having an experience in the insurance line to represent the BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD: Established in 1896 as chief agents for Bombay and Hyderabad, Deccan, on very liberal terms.

For further information please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Lahore.
1237

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.

Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.

B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED FOR BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY:—

TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, Rs. 300—400
ASSIST. TRAFFIC INSPECTOR Rs. 200—300.

Usual Railway Rules but no passes. Previous railway services and Provident Fund Assets of man now in Railway employ will be transferred to this Railway.

Only men who have had complete training in and actually held or acted in the above posts need apply to

MANAGER.
Nicol Road, Bombay,
12th July 1915. 1240

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE—A LARGE TIGER SKIN for sale with headmounted and Red Border all round. Price Rs. 750, or reasonable offer. Can be seen at A. HOLLIS & Sons, Medows Street, Fort. 1296

FOR SALE—A PRESS FACTORY with fireproof building in good working order, not much used, close to Railway station, in good cotton centre, might sell machinery plant complete if intended shifting. Apply to Box No. 455, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1288

MALABAR HILL, Napeansea Road, a very nice newly built upper storied BANGALOW, an ideal English Cottage, fitted with all the latest fittings and fixtures. Always occupied by high-class Europeans. Rare opportunity, free-hold ground, realising 4½ per cent. nett. For sale price, plan, and further particulars apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Meadow Street, Fort, Phone No. Office, 156, Phone No. Residence, 1637, Teleg. "Fides" Bombay. 1293

TO BE LET.

GARAGE—If you wish your cars to be well taken care of garage them at the WELLINGTON MEWS. 1290

TO LET.—FLATS at Apollo Bunder best locality complete with E. L. & F. and everything. Rent Rs. 95 and Rs. 115. Apply to Box No. 447 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1238

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room bathroom. W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 521 OF 1913.

CARSONDAS PURSHOTAM, a firm carrying on business in partnership in Mulji Jetha Market, in Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

1. JAVERBAI, widow of JAMNADAS SUNDERJI;
2. LALJI JAMNADAS;
3. NARANDAS JAMNADAS;
4. BHAGWANDAS JAMNADAS;
5. MOTIBAI JAMNADAS;
6. LILABAI JAMNADAS, the last five minors under the age of 18 years being the children of the said Jamnadas Sunderji by their Guardian-ad-litem their mother the said Javerbai, all of Bombay Hindu, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort...Defendants.

UPON reading the affidavit of Lalji Jamnadas solemnly affirmed on the 14th instant and upon hearing Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for the defendants above-named, 1 DO ORDER that the creditors of the estate of Jamnadas Sunderji do appear before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 24th instant and show cause if any they have why the amount of the balance which may remain the hands of the Receiver appointed in the above suit should not be paid and handed over to the defendants AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that this Summons be published in one English and one Gujarati local Newspapers on the 17th and 21st instant AND I DO LASTLY ORDER that this Summons be filed on or before the 20th instant.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1915.

(Sd.) N. C. MACLEOD.
(Sd.) BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
1258 Defendants' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between RUTTONSY DOSA and LAXMIDAS VALABHDAS carrying on business of dealers in cotton and cotton ginners and pressers, in Bombay Bailhongal, Cutch Kolada, Bhavnagar and elsewhere under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. RUTTONSY DOSA and RUTTONSY DOSA & Co., has been dissolved as from the 6th December, 1914 and that the abovenamed Ruttonsey Dosa has since been carrying on the business on his behalf and for his own benefit in the name of Ruttonsey Dosa.

Dated this 20th July, 1915.

1297 RUTTONSEY DOSA.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the supply and laying complete at Quetta of the undermentioned lengths of lead sheathed, steel tape, armoured, ten lbs. copper conductor, twin air-spaced telephone cable:—

1,220 yards	.....	100 pairs.
1,090 yards	.....	60 pairs.
3,360 yards	.....	40 pairs.
2,490 yards	.....	20 pairs.

Further particulars can be obtained from THE SUPERINTENDENT, Telegraph Engineering, Karachi Division, Karachi. 492

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Shri Gauraksha Natak Sabha Ltd., and
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Shri Gaurakshak Natak Sabha Ltd., registered under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 and having its registered head office at No. 337, Vora Bazar Street Fort, Bombay Petitioners

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition was on the 12th day of July 1915, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a special resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 12th day of January 1915 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 28th day of January 1915 and which resolution runs as follows.—

"That both the paragraphs under the heading A and B of clauses three of the Memorandum of Association in the Deed should be cancelled and paragraphs to the following effect be substituted in their stead.

A. For the advancement of our country for becoming instrumental in (increasing) the productive wealth of the country for making improvements in agriculture having regard to the present age of progress as the very life of our country depends on agricultural science for giving facilities of trade to our brethren by finding out new fields for trade and industry and for taking machinery and land for carrying on trade and business in any other way either by hire purchase or Tazandari (tenure) or in any other way and for purchasing and supplying machinery or implements for the same in order to improve agriculture for making the means of (the supply of) water abundant for making new comparative experiments for purchasing and selling animals useful for agriculture and

B. For purchasing and hiring machinery for trade and industry for purchasing new or old useful articles for managing the same for trading in any goods whatever and for facilitating trade by finding out new fields for trade and industry and

C. For breeding cows of the best kind by protecting cows and for taking the necessary steps for rearing bullocks useful for agriculture and as far as possible for the breeding of good bullocks. And notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 7th day of August 1915 and any person interested in the said company whether as a creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel, for the purpose and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's attorneys Messrs. Purnanand & Co. at their office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1915.

PURNANAND & Co.
1295 Attorneys for the Company.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJI SIDICK HAJI MAHOMED, Receiver in Suit No. 496 of 1913 has contracted to sell to our clients the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road above Messrs. Treacher and Company within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Parel Road Kalachowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4637 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 168 New No. C 16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511 3 B/2511 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the West by another property of the Vendor on or towards the North by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the South by the property of the Rachael Mills which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8390 and 8392 and street Nos. 61 and 65.

Dated this 19th July, 1915.

PAYNE & Co.,
1292 Attorneys for the Purchasers.

NOTICE.

SEALED tenders in form H marked on the cover "Supply of Coal for Pandharpur Water Works" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, up to 2 p.m. on 2nd August 1915. The estimated quantity of coal required is about 500 tons to be supplied in 2 instalments (1) of 300 tons before 30th September 1915 and (2) 200 tons before 1st April, 1916.

2. Every tender must be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money in cash or currency notes. Form of tender with conditions of contract can be had from the Executive Engineer's Office on payment of a fee of Annas 8.

3. Every tenderer sohuld send one cwt. of the coal he offers to supply as a sample in bags properly labelled and consigned to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Pandharpur, at the Pandharpur Railway Station. This sample will be paid for.

4. Right is reserved for rejecting all or any tender without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) B. E. VACHHA,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Camp Barsi, 19th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Contracts for running the newly-erected Gwalior Hotel and the Sipri Hotel from October 1st, 1915, are to be leased out for such a period and on such conditions as may be later arranged. Both hotels are suitably furnished and require little or no initial outlay.

Apply for further details to THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, Gwalior State. 490

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Pulee and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Laloo Harjiwandas, Mark L.A.L. No. 2551/2650, 100 bundles copper sheet, Ex. s. s. Yeddo.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FINE PEARLS.

ON FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms at 22 Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ld., and on account and risk of the different parties concerned:—

Lot No. 1, 43 pearls necklace about 38 chows.
Lot No. 2, 125 string pearls (5 strings) about 140 chows.
Lot No. 3, 3 colored pearls, about 30 chows.
Lot No. 4, 6 tined pearls, about 31 chows.
Lot No. 5, 2 pearls about 25 chows.
Lot No. 6, 2 pearls about 15 chows.
Lot No. 7, 261 strung pearls (7 strings) about 125 chows.
Lot No. 8, 453 string pearls (11 strings) about 118 chows.
Lot No. 9, 550 string pearls (12 strings) about 80 chows.
Lot No. 10, 1,709 strung pearls, 3 bunches, 31 strings about 95 chows.
Lot No. 11, 1,708 strung pearls 3 bunches 31 strings about 95 chows.
Lot No. 12, 5 very fine strung pearls, about 75 chows.
Lot No. 23, 1 drilled pearl, about 28 chows.
Lot No. 24, 2 drilled pearls about 10 chows.
Lot No. 25, 96 strung pearls about 85 chows.
Lot No. 26, 49 drop pearl about 251 chows.
Lot No. 27 1 drop pearl, chows 149 chows.
Lot No. 28, 43 drop pearls about 51 chows.
Lot No. 29, seed pearls about 180 chows.
Lot No. 30, 4 drilled pearls, about 30 chows.
Lot No. 31, 25 button pearls about 20 chows.

Many more best and valuable lots will be added to the list.

The above lots are on view at the auctioneer's room. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Dept, at Carnace Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 21st July 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

THE

JEWEL OF FATE

THE

JEWEL OF FATE

THE

JEWEL OF FATE

A Three Reel Drama

Containing one of the most Realistic and thrilling accident scenes yet shown.

The Story Relates to a wonderful JEWEL otherwise known as THE "KISS OF DEATH" belonging to an Indian Rajah. How it was stolen and found again is shown

in a wonderful series of pictures

PATHE'S GAZETTE

Contains

NEW DERBY 1915

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

The Talk of the Town, Great Serial Drama,

THE MASTER KEY

3rd Instalment..5,000 feet..Episdoes 6th & 7th

A thrilling story of Mystery, Romance, Love and Adventure. The last word in photo play direction.

Time:—7-15 to 8-45, 9-0 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12.

HALF RATES. HALF RATES.

Free Gifts of Brooches, Tiepins, Buttons to Patrons in Box and First Class.

Just Published.

Rs. 12 net. Over 6000 Cases

Royal 8 vo. 662 pages.

THE LAW OF LIMITATION.

Being an Exhaustive and Critical Commentary on the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, with full references to Indian and English Authorities.

BY

K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,

Honorsman of the Counoil of Legal Education.

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are som of the opinions received.—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.

Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.

Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt. Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—

R. GOVIND & SON.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. 16

AMUSEMENTS.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice and Evening Sessios AS USUAL.

SPORTS ON SKATES

on Saturday, 24th July, at 9-30 p. m.

DANCE

on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p. m.

TO LET—Empire Theatre, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the

EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT.

To-night, Wednesday, at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

SHAHEED-I-NAZ

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure (In Oriental Garb).

Prices Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1, As. 12 & 6.

Telephone No. 286. C. P. KHATOW, Proprietor.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archive from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!

Second and concluding Epoch of

7000 Feet 6-30 & 10 p.m. **CABIRIA** 7000 Feet 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Next Saturday, July 24th, at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—

The Royal Illusionist and World's Master of Modern Magic:

HORACE GOLDIN.

and FULL LONDON COMPANY of 25.

For a short Season only. Plan at ROSE & Co.

WHO CAN BREAK THE HOLD OF

THE HAND OF FATE

The Baffling Problem is—

TO FASTEN IT UPON OUR ARCH ENEMY

Gallon toiled, fought and killed for the child he loved.

RUTH GALLON (ELLA HALL)

NOW JOHN DORE TAKES HIS PLACE.

ALL THIS YOU CAN SEEN IN

THE MASTER KEY

THIRD INSTALMENT—Now Showing—THIRD INSTALMENT.

DID THE HAND OF FATE INTERFERE?

WILL IT UNLOCK THE DOOR TO HAPPINESS??

WITNESS IT IN THE WONDERFUL DRAMA THE MASTER KEY

ON THE SCREEN OF THE

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. Tele. No. 1266,

Time and Rates as Usual.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

General Manager.....Steve Buckingham.

To-night 6-30 AT GAIETY THEATRE. ***To-night*** 10 AT EDWARDES THEATR

Star programme, varieties and films.

TO-MORROW GALA NIGHT.

CATCHING A TRAIN

Screamingly funny sketch.

MISS BEATRICE MERCER

CONTRALT.

MISS NORA MOORE

AND

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

A LA CARTE' SERVICE

from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

Next to Hotel Majestic,

Opp. P.YRKE'S.

"SYRUP BRAHMI"

Used with remarkable success in Loss of Memory, Hysteri Epilepsy, Insanity, and Mental Derangements. Removes hoarsenes and improves the voice, and as such is valuable to Singers and Speakers.

Price Ans. 12 per phial.

EXTRACT GULANCHA LIQ. Co.

Our Liquid extract of Gulancha with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF KALMEGHA is an excellent combination for Malarial fever at all its stages. It enriches blood, improves appetite, removes dropsy and Anaemia and all liver complaints.

Price Re. one a phial.

EXTRACT KURCHI LIQ.

A specific for acute and chronic Dysentry, Used in conjunction with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL, it cures even the most obstinate cases.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

"AQUA PTYCHOTIS CONC.

This wellknown preparation of ours is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders.

Price Ans. Eight per phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES & GRAMOPHONES.

IMPORTERS OF

CENTAUR, RALEIGH, ENFIELD, ROVAL DOVER CYCLES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

EMPIRE-PHONE GRAMOPHONES.

Petrol, Lubricating Oils, Michelin, Dunlop, Motor car Tyres & Accessories alwa in stock.

LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

33, Church Gate Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.13in. of rain and Ambala 1.38in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0.13in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local; Bikaner has had 1.00in. and Kotah 0.40in. Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Kotah, normal at Karachi and in excess at other stations; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Indore has had 0.89in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.45in., Khandwa 0.37in., Akola 2.88in., Nagpur 1.44in. and Chanda 0.52in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—No telegram has been received from Ahmednagar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.74in., Poona 0.90in. Sholapur 0.81in., Bijapur 1.36in., Belgaum 0.70in., Aurangabad 0.34in. and Nizamabad 0.41in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has appeared in Rajputana and increased considerably in the central parts of the country and in the Deccan but has been insignificant in the Konkan and Gujarat and ceased in Kathiawar. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; fairly general in the Madras Deccan the Central Provinces and local in Rajputana, the north Punjab, while some showers have occurred in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and on the Coromandel coast. Seas have become rough or moderate in Malabar and the monsoon is strengthening on the west coast of the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan, local rain in the Deccan and the Central Provinces and some showers in Central India West, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the north and the east Punjab and on the north Madras coast. A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 20th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.0	81.4	83	..	0..	0..
Do. (19th)	94.1	86.1	82	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	92.5	83.6	75	..	0..	—0.37
Do. (19th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.3	91.7	58	..	0.53	—1.95
Rawalpindi	102.3	77.0	61	0.13	3.32	—3.44
Lahore	110.2	85 0	73	0.01	1 94	—3.20
Hissar	114.7	81.9	70	..	2.25	—1.75
Ambala	97.9	76.5	93	1.38	4.03	—1.75
Delhi	98.0	80.0	77	..	3.75	—5.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.2	80.2	72	0.07	5.49	—3.57
Mainpuri	96.1	79.0	85	0.07	3.20	—4.95
Jhansi	91.7	74.8	73	0.13	5.89	—6 64
Cawnpore	97.0	80.1	82	..	7.02	—2.78
Allahabad	95.9	80.0	83	..	10.75	—0.97
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	113.1	88.8	73	..	0	—0.84
Jacobabad	90.6	81.9	85	..	0.07	—2.76
Karachi	85.9	82.0	61	..	0.99	—6.12
Ajmer	94.5	77.4	90	0.05	1.28	—5.96
Jaipore	86.2	76 6	87	0.40	2.05	—7.84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	80.0	70	..	1.85	—4.18
Dwarka	88 7	82.6	79	..	3.31	—4.20
Veraval	86.1	80.5	83	..	4.35	—3.01
Rajkot	97.8	76 8	73	..	4.80	—6 93
Bhavnagar Para	98.6	80.4	68	..	6.73	—0.38
Surat	94.	80.7	82	0.07	12.19	—7.26
Ahmedabad	99 6	82.4	68	..	7.47	—4.87
Deesa	101.8	81.9	68	..	3.28	—5.55
Neemuch	89.6	80 8	69	..	5.80	—3.51
Indore	96.1	74.1	85	0.39	5.69	—6.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.8	76.9	89	1.45	15.75	—3.40
Saugor	91.8	74.1	71	..	8.79	—9.41
Hoshangabad	93.6	75.4	80	0.01	10.73	—5.11
Khandwa	96.	75.2	88	0.37	11.06	—0.21
Akola	96 6	73.2	80	2.88	9.62	—2.40
Amraoti	97.0	74.8	79	..	6.46	—6 62
Nagpur	96.2	77.2	87	1.44	13.35	—4.90
Chanda	95.7	74.2	82	0.52	11.37	—7.20
Raipur	95.7	79.1	81	..	9.89	—7.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	79.8	87	0.06	44.07	6.85
Ratnagiri	85.5	78.3	86	..	89.56	—18.38
Mormugao	86 2	78.0	94	0.08	44.27	—6 94
Karwar	84.2	77.0	91	..	45.46	—20.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.3	73.1	92	0.74	9.85	2.18
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	88.6	70.2	87	0.90	19.24	5.07
Sholapur	89.7	75.4	95	0.81	9.57	1.94
Bijapur	90.7	70.8	86	1.36	4.45	—0.86
Belgaum	82.5	68.6	90	0.70	14.09	—4.34
Ahmedabad	90.2	71.9	82	0.34	14.38	5 66
Nizamabad (Indur).	95.9	74.6	84	0.41	9.71	—1.32
Hyderabad	90.4	74.2	87	..	13.13	5.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON	83.5	75.5	91	0.64	41.95	—21.61
Mangalore	78.8	74.8	97	3.71	42.65	—11.64
Calicut	76.9	72.9	90	3.86	51.10	7.80
Cochin	83.0	78.8	84	0.42	15.03	4 79
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.7	80.1	87	..	13.56	4.84
Bellary	93.7	70.0	81	2.46	10 62	7.60
Cuddapah	94.8	77.0	91	0.09	8.50	2.91
Madras	90.1	76.8	93	0.97	8.10	3.73
Bangalore	78.8	67.1	91	0.06	9.44	3.93
Coimbatore	84.5	70.4	82	..	4.97	2.55
Trichinopoly	90.7	76.6	76	..	3.32	1.53
Negapatam	84.8	76.9	83	..	2.84	0.30

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8 a.m. of 20th July 1915.	Total since June1st 1915.	June 1st to 20th July 1914.	June 1st to 20th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.06	44 07	23.63	54.48
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.05	42.44	26.30	64.31
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hosp.]	0.04	42.67	26.50	63.15
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.05	48.60	28.23	65.48

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

There has been considerable increase in the activity of the Arabian Sea monsoon current. Rainfall has extended over the central parts of the country. Fairly heavy rain has also fallen in the neighbourhood of Simla and Mussooree hills. Rainfall due to the Bay current is still confined to Burma and Bengal. The depression in the Bay continues to develop. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India west, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, east Central Provinces, Mysore, south-east Madras, and Madras Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, North West Frontier Province, Rajputana, south Hyderabad, north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Morgui one; Victoria Point and Lashio two; Silchar, Calcutta, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Darjiling and Narayanganj one; Chakrata three; Ambala one and a half; Simla, Bikaner and Indore one; Nowgong one and a half; Akola three; Jubbulpore and Nagpur one; Parbhani two; Mercara one and a half; Calicut and Cochin four; Trivandrum one and a half; Madras one; Bellary two.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the Punjab and Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th July 1915, was 29.796 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometes of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA:

Bombay, 19th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.655 inches.
Temperature of Air ...	83.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	79.1 "
Dew Point ...	77.6 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.839 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ...	8.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	86.7 "
Minimum do. do. ...	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	W,ENE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind ...	136 Miles
Fall of Rain ...	0.29 inches
Total fall during month ...	3.95 "
Do. do. year ...	45.45 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July ...	0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	July.	h	m	ft.	in	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tu.	20	m	4	48	25	5	20	m 10	11	20 4
			4	30a	26	2		11	7a	17 2
W.	21	m	5	2	25	5	21	m 11	32a	21 2
			5	28a	25	7				
Th.	22	m	7	30	25	10	22	m 0	18	16 10
			8	4a	25	8		1	17a	21 0
Fr.	23	m	8	51	25	9	23	m 1	51	16 4
			8	10a	25	8		2	42a	21 0
SAT.	24	m	9	52	27	10	24	m 2	37	15 9
			9	22a	25	9		3	50a	20 1
SUN.	25	m	10	41	28	9	25	m 3	35	15 3
			10	25a	26	5		4	42a	19 1
Mo.	26	m	11	25	29	5	26	m 4	28	14 11
			11	20a	27	0		5	29a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h.11m.	" 7h. 18m
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h.12m.	" 7h. 18m
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 18m
" 24 (Saturday)	" 6h.12m.	" 7h. 17m
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h.13m.	" 7h. 17m
" 26 (Monday)	" 6h 13m.	" 7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th14m. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-8h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 2h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m p.m

FIRE IN A GODOWN.

TWO MEN DIE OF ASPHYXIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, July 19.

Three employees of Messrs. Addison & Co were removed on Saturday from a small godown, two of them dead and one in a dying condition. It appears they went to bed with a small tin kerosine-lamp burning in the room. After a time the lamp appears to have got heated and taken fire, with the result that the whole godown was filled with flames and two of the men died of asphyxiation. Towards morning, the bedding appears to have taken fire and the side of one of the dead men was burnt. The third man lies in a precarious condition in the hospital.

Justices Fletcher and Beauchcroft of the Calcutta High Court, it is understood, will each go home on a month's leave from 3rd August, so that their leave will fit in with the long vacation of the court which will commence on 3rd September next.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. 9

Is your Baby contented?

Your baby can be contented and happy, a joy and pleasure to you, only if his food satisfies him. Baby should take his bottle to the last drop, should sleep peacefully, and week after week gain in weight and health like this baby, steadily building up a strong, robust constitution.

A Bonnie Glaxo Baby

The mother of this baby writes: "I am sure Glaxo is a boon to all lovers of fine children, and by far the best food obtainable. We fed our boy solely on Glaxo for nearly 12 months with splendid results. Although at 13 months he weighed 33½ lbs., he walked quite firmly and is considered to be one of the finest babies in or around this City (Lincoln), and we attribute this solely to Glaxo."

Though this baby weighs heavily, his weight is not made up of ponderous heavy limbs, with folds of unhealthy flabby fat. That sort of baby is always catching chills, colds and bronchitis Your doctor will tell you that such babies are never really healthy. Babies with flabby fat are weak babies, and when they get ill it takes a long time to get them well again.

That is why you should give your baby Glaxo, for Glaxo-fed babies not only look bonnie but they have, like this baby, good, firm flesh and sound, strong bones.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Loca Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3763

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

MALARIA AND FEVERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MADON SONS & Co.,

Crawford Market,

BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Oriente" Brand.

	Rs.
Reina Victoria per box of 50 ...	6 12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50 ...	5 0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50..	4 8 0
Londres per box of 100	7 12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	7 8 0
Entreactos per box of 100 ...	6 0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants **D. MERWAN & Co.,** Medow Street, Bombay

Telegrams: Merwanco.

J. BARTON

F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A. L

LONDON

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactorst England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate.

THE ONLY ADDRESS—HORNBY ROAD,—OPP. PETIT'S LIBRARY.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

A correspondent telegraphed from Copenhagen that the truth of the statement made by Sir Henry Dalziel in the House of Commons to the effect that he had been informed that the streets of Copenhagen were lined with cotton bales, is denied in that city. Sir Henry was no doubt wrongly reported for Gottenburg. The streets of this city were not only lined with cotton bales, but a month or two ago more cotton and cotton ships could be seen at this port than were ever seen at Galveston, the chief cotton shipping port of the United States of America. Nevertheless, as a matter of vital interest to this country, Denmark, of which Copenhagen is the capital, imported from August 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915, sixty-five times as much cotton as in the corresponding months of 1913-14.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY'S WARNING.

Sir William Ramsay contributed an article to the "Matin" showing why Germany should be deprived of cotton. He wrote:

"It is necessary for us to-day—it is a question of life and death—to have an absolute guarantee that there shall be no further re-exportation of cotton to Germany. It is more than ever necessary to declare cotton contraband and to take care that the enemy cannot receive any. The Germans are contemplating the substitution of wood fibre for cotton. I declare, as a chemist, that this is impossible. Gun-cotton can only be made according to the present methods with absolutely clean cotton. Obviously one can experiment, but if all the machinery is not reconstructed the factories will blow up."

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

The better feeling in the River Plate market continues. Further cargoes of maize have been sold, and there has consequently been a better demand for steamers to carry them. The recent bad spell resulted in most of those steamers which were ready for business being shifted in ballast to North America or to the West Coast of South America. Therefore, when the demand came the number of available steamers was considerably reduced, and the balance shifted in favour of the shipowner. The result has been an increase in the rate of freight for early shipment from 45s. to 50s. per ton from San Lorenzo to the United Kingdom. Until more vessels arrive in the River Plate and are ready for cargoes there appears to be in a likelihood of these higher rates continuing.

There is also more demand for steamers to carry the new crop of wheat from the United States, which is expected to be ready for shipment in August, and for that month and for September shippers are seeking steamers at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per quarter from the Northern States, and about 10s. 6d. from the Gulf of Mexico. As the season progresses there should be a very good demand for steamers from both North America and from Canada, as there is an enormously increased quantity of grain to ship, and therein lies the hope of the shipowner for the future. It is to be expected that a great many steamers will work their way across the Atlantic either in ballast or with iron ore from the Mediterranean, in order to participate in the plentiful employment of which there is so good a prospect, but there should be more than sufficient cargoes for all, and the demand for vessels is likely to be greater than the supply for some time to come.

JAPANESE
PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND
The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.
Sole Agents
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld.
Sub-Agents: D. C. COMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, July 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	50
" Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans	5.27d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.25d.

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)		
	Oct. ..	9.28
" "	Jan. ..	9.64
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.16
" "	Jan. ..	9.54
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	9.09
" "	Jan. ..	9.43

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 19th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.10	5.14
July-Aug.	5.10	5.14
Aug.-Sept.	5.15	5.19
Sept.-Oct.	5.23	5.27
Oct.-Nov.	5.28	5.32
Nov.-Dec.	5.33	5.37
Dec.-Jan.	5.38	5.42
Jan.-Feb.	5.42	5.46
Feb.-March	5.46	5.50
March-April	5.51	5.55
April-May	5.54	5.58
May-June	5.57	5.61
June-July	5.60	5.64
July-Aug.	5.62	5.66

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 19th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.10	5.05
July-Aug.	5.10	5.05
Aug.-Sep.	5.15	5.09
Sep. Oct.	5.23	5.17
Oct.-Nov.	5.28	5.23
Nov.-Dec.	5.33	5.29
Dec.-Jan.	5.38	5.34
Jan.-Feb.	5.42	5.38
Feb.-March	5.46	5.43
March-April	5.51	5.47
April-May	5.54	5.50
May-June	5.57	5.53
June-July	5.60	5.56
July-Aug.	5.62	5.59

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 19th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85 d.
F.G. " "	4.00 d.
Fine " "	4.15 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	4.35 d.
F.G. " "	4.50 d.
Fine " "	4.65 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35 d.
Fine " "	4.65 d.
Good Broach	4.75 d.
F.G. "	4.90 d.
Fine "	5 05 d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 19th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
" " to Continent ..	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.18
Previous closing price	9.35
Futures at New York Jan.	9.53
Previous closing price	9.74
Spot Cotton at New York	9.25
Previous price	9.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans (mutilated)	8.63
Previous price	8.75

Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.01
Previous price	9.22
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.36
Previous price	9.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4,76,25
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅞

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 9/19
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	2½
" 7 day market loans	3½
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	26.32

The sum of £1,000,000 previously earmarked for Indian Paper Curreny Reserve has been released.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT

London, July 19th.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers,	56
TONE:—Firm.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July sellers.	
TONE:—Firm	56
Choice Whillte Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July sellers.	55/9
TONE:—m.	
F. A. Q. Karachi, per 492lb s.d.C.C.I.F July sellers.	55⅝
TONE:—Firm.	
Wheat Choice white Bombay July sellers	56/6
Wheat Club No. 2 July sellers	55/6
TONE:—Firm.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,130,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal
Victorian. Nominal
New South Wales. Nominal.
Karachi Barley July-Aug. sellers. 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August sellers 55
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August value 48/9
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship value. 55/3
Toria Rapeseed July/Aug.; sellers. 49/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August seller 51/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull Paid £8-11-3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £74½
Copper Braziers £103½
Yellow Metal. 13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9
English Best Selected Copper 88½
Hard Spelter £65
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool £22-10-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August Buyers 2/6½
Ceylon Rubber July-September Buyer 2/6½

SKINS.

London, July 19th.

Goat Skin Sale opened to-day steady with a good demand.

Goat Skins Madras ordinary:—

Par to a penny dearer.

Goat Skins offered	786,000
Sheep	677,500

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 20.

This morning rates were quoted at Rs. 3 lower than those ruling last evening owing to lower advices from the Home side.

In the afternoon new Broach opened at 236½ but at Colaba the market was rather firmer.

A small business was reported in new Akolas and ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

QUOTATION FOR 1916.

Fine Broach July 212.
Fine Bengal July 159.
Fine Akola July 188.
G. Broach April 237.
F. G. Bengal Jany. 181.
Fine Khandesh Jany. 205.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	—	—	237	Apr.25'16
M. G. "	211	—	—	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (By. terms)	187	181	—	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (By. terms)	—	—	—	—
M. G. Bind Punjab (By. terms)	—	—	—	—
M.G. Khandesh	—	—	—	—
M. G. Akola K'gm.	205/6	—	—	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Bhagalkote	—	—	—	—
H. G. Bijapur	—	—	—	—
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	—	—	—	—
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	—	—	—	—
M. G. Nagpore	—	—	—	—
M. G. Yeotmal	—	—	—	—
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	—	—	—	—
M. G. Oomrawatee description	—	—	—	—
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	188	—	—	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	—	—	210	Do.
H. G. Westerns	—	—	178	Do.
M. G. Westerns	—	—	186	Do.
M. G. Miraj	—	—	211	Do.
M. G. Compta	—	—	208	Do.
M. G. Bengals	159	—	—	Do
Do.	182	—	—	Sept. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm	189½	—	—	Do.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood dull to-day with a limited business passing. Tata Iron and Steel Shares presented a steady tone though business in these shares was on a restricted scale.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 543½.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 380.

Madhawji were placed at Rs. 1,115.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 920 to Rs. 927½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 180, Indore Malwas at Rs. 177½ and Indian Dying and Bleaching at Rs. 121½.

Finlay declined to Rs. 251½.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,430 and Centrals at Rs. 1,830.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares stood steady at Rs. 203.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 104½, and Deferred closed at Rs. 203½.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,582½, and Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 57½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 565, Central Provinces Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 113 x.d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. Government Paper Notes was reported at Rs. 89-9 in a big lot.

Small (clean pieces) were quoted at Rs. 90½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 98.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A want of buying power characterised the Share Market, which opened quiet and dull in all its branches. There was no further drop in jutes. Teas were neglected and coals changed hands in small parcels at last rates. There was a slightly steadier feeling at the close.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 22, Gopalichuck 7/6, 7/8. Raneegunge 23, 23/4, Union 13/4, 13/8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 175, 177, 178, 179, Auckland (prefs) 105, Barnagore 82/8, 83; Clive (ord) 71/8, 72, 72/8, Empire (ord) 12/12, Fort Gloster (ord) 227, Hooghly (prefs) 11/14, 12, 12/2; Kamarhatty (ord) 179 to 182; Kanknarrah (ord) 290, 291, 294, 196.

Tea:—Hattikhira 32/4, 32/8, Loobah 65, 296.

Government paper, three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 90 to 90/2 and small lots were done at 90/6 to 90/10.

COMPANY REPORTS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The Directors submited to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June 1915. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

The Net Profit amounted to Rs. 2,12,477-9-3 which with Rs. 67,862-12-8 brought forward from the last account, made a total of, Rs. 2,80,340-5-11.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1915, Rs. 1,50,000; Carried forward to next account, Rs. 1,30,340-5-11.

The Directors consider the above result quite satisfactory, considering the low Bank Rate and the unsettled conditions of trade which have prevailed during the half-year.

The business of the Bank is progressing satisfactory, and the large increases in the Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts, during the past six months, are particularly gratifying.

Shareholders will note, with satisfaction, that the various investments held by the Bank have been written down to the market prices current on June 30th 1915. The Directors are also pleased to state that the appeal to the Privy Council in the matter of the Nadiad Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation, has been withdrawn, the matter having been amicably settled, and that this account is now closed.

By Order of the Board,
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

B. B. &. C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the half-yearly general meeting held in London on 18th June, Colonel Sir W. S. S. Bisset K. C. I. E., presiding said:

You will see that as regards Capital Expenditure, there has been an outlay during the half-year to the extent of Rs. 56 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 16½ lakhs were spent on additional rolling stock, Rs. 15½ lakhs on remodelling and enlarging station yards, Rs. 9 lakhs on renewal of bridges, Rs. 6½ lakhs on, workshops, land fencing and buildings, and a small balance of Rs. 1.69 lakhs on the new line from Bayana to Agra, which was opened for traffic in December, 1913. The rebuilding of the Tapti River Bridge, 10 spans of 187½ft., accounted for most of the expenditure on bridgework, and I am glad to say that, despite an interruption of work in March caused by an unexpected flood, thanks to the exertions of the engineers in charge of the work the new bridge was completed before the monsoon, and we have heard by cable this week that it is now open for traffic. Expenditure has been limited as far as possible to works which were in hand at the beginning of the war, and works, the urgency of which is accepted by the Board and Government.

GROSS EARNINGS.

During the half-year under consideration the gross earning of the combined system amounted to Rs. 305,04,699, as compared with Rs. 307,67,076 during the corresponding period of the previous year—a falling off of a little over Rs. 2½ lakhs. When it is considered that two months out of the six, viz., August and September, were those immediately following the outbreak of war, which temporarily dislocated the economic conditions of India, I think you will agree with me that the result is not unsatisfactory.

COACHING TRAFFIC.

The gross earnings from coaching traffic on the combined system showed an increase of, say, Rs. 1½ lakhs over those of the corresponding period of the previous year—they were Rs. 125,60,435, against Rs. 123,86,427. The improvement was entirely on the broad-gauge section, where third-class passenger traffic, both ordinary and troops, and carriage of luggage, military horses and haulage of troop trains are mainly responsible for an increase of rather over Rs. 4 lakhs. This increase was partly discounted by a decrease of over Rs. 2 lakhs on the metere-gauge, due wholly to a falling off in third-class passenger traffic.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

On the broad-gauge the receipts from the goods traffic fell off by Rs. 9,69,768, the principal commodities affected being grain and pulse, oil-seeds, sugar and miscellaneous articles. This decrease was partly made up by an increase of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs on the metere-gauge, mainly in grain and pulse and fodder, the total receipts on the combined system being Rs. 170,07,156, against Rs. 176,78,337 during the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

Coming now to the expenditure side of the account you will see from para. 10 of the Report that the total expenses of the combined system amounted to Rs. 165,16,382, against Rs. 165,75,458 during the corresponding period of the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 58,576. Examining separately the figures for the two gauges you will see that on the board gauge there was a total decrease of Rs. 4,70,616. Under maintenance there was a saving of just over Rs. 9½ lakhs, of which about Rs. 8 lakhs is due to less expenditure having been incurred or charged off in respect of special works of improvement, the expenditure on the ordinary upkeep of the line being only about Rs. 1½ lakhs less than in the corresponding period. The increase of Rs. 11,61,394 under locomotive expenses was directly due to increased train mileage, while that under special and miscellaneous expenditure is principally due to there having been a net debit, instead of a net credit as was the case in the corresponding half-year, on account of interchange of rolling stock with other lines. On the metre gauge, on the other hand, there was an increase in the total expenditure of a little over Rs. 4 lakhs, which is mainly due to increased expenditure on maintenance and renewal of permanent way. Heavy replacement of sleepers was found necessary and large issues were made from stores of other permanent way material required for the upkeep and improvement of the line. The variations in the other heads are not important and do not call for any special remarks here. They are given in detail in the explanatory notes to para. 10.

TRAIN MILEAGE AND EXPENSES.

On the broad gauge the train miles run were about 6 per cent. more than during the corresponding period of the previous year. On the metere gauge the train mileage was only slightly increased. In the earnings the variations were small, the gross earnings per trainings per train mile on the combined system been Rs. 4.32, as compared with Rs. 4.48; the expenditure Rs. 2.34, against Rs. 2.42, and the net receipts Rs. 1.98, against Rs. 2.06. This somewhat unfavourable result is accounted for by the general disturbance to our traffic caused by war conditions, which resulted in a falling off in commodities on which we earn a high rate. Every effort was made to reduce expenditure by keeping the trains run down to the lowest possible limit, but a considerable amount of empty coaching mileage was unavoidable to meet military requirements for troop trains, which adversely affected our train mile earnings.

RESULTS OF WORKING FOR 1914-15.

You will remember that at our last meeting in December last, I ventured, in spite of the difficulties in forecasting results under present circumstances, to express the opinion that your Directors would be able to recommend a final dividend in July next of 2½ per cent., making a total payment of 4½ per cent. for the year. This I am happy to inform you we are now able to do, and that without in any way trenching on your reserve, which I feared last September it might possibly be necessary to do. The results cabled from India are given in para 14 of the Report, from which you will see that the net earnings have been Rs. 298,40,000, as compared with Rs. 331,56,000 of the previous year. Of these net earnings, the Company's share, after deducting the guaranteed interest at 3 per cent., amounts to Rs. 4,73,502. Part of this, viz., Rs. 1,49,502, was utilised in payment to you of the interim divident of ½ per cent. in December last, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,24,000, or £21,533, subject to English Income Tax. From this amount the Directors now recommend the final dividend of 1 per cent., which, if you agree, will be paid to you in July next with the half-year's guaranteed interest then due of 1½ per cent., making, as I have just said, a total payment of 2½ per cent., or 4½ for the whole year.

I need not say with how much concern your Directors have watched the weekly returns of traffic from India, and though the falling off, which has been caused by circumstances entirely beyond their control, has been heavy, it has not, I think you will agree with me, gone beyond what might have been expected under conditions caused by the world-wide war, and I think you may congratulate yourselves on the maintenance of what I may call your standard dividend without encroachment on your reserve.

CALCUTTA'S MILK SUPPLY.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

All suggestions made by the Corporation of Calcutta on the recommendation of the milk supply special committee have been accepted by the Government of Bengal and incorporated in the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill, with the exception of the proposal for the licensing and establishment by the Corporation of cowsheds and dairies outside Calcutta, from which to supply milk to the city. This proposal is under consideration and if approved will be taken up in the select committee.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B.10

WEST END WRIST WATCHES

The "SOWAR"

MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.

45''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantial, well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

Nickel Silver, Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made in the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

West End Watch C

BOMBAY - CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 19.

Bahrein	Bouvet	Jeddah
City of Vienna	Field	Glasgow

July 20.

Rosemoor	Tippet	Genoa.

DEPARTURE.

July 20.

Anatolia	Williams	Karachi
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	Kobe
Sawadagon	Gentles	Rangoon
Hidalgo	Harbord	Hull
Alesia	Green	Karachi
Daisai Maru	Tamai	Liverpool
Stuart Prince	Barrett	Hull

The following Steamer have received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Nippon	for Calcutta
"	Koweit	for Mauritius
"	Rahmani	for Djibouti

The following steamer entered the Docks loading:—

Steamer Rosem or for Barrow-in-Furness

Tuesday, July 20th, 1915

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,462 tons, Captain Bouvet, arrived here on Monday, evening from Jeddah, which port she left on the 8th instant, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. City of Vienna:—The steamer city of Vienna, 3,917 tons, Captain, T. Field, arrived here on Monday evening from Glasgow, having left that port on the 12th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Rosemoor:—The steamer Rosemoor, 2 745 tons, Captain J. Tippet, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, in water ballast.

S. S. Daisai Maru:—The steamer Daisai Maru, 3,680 tons, Captain R. Tamai, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Stuart Prince:—The steamer Stuart Prince, 2,345 tons, Captain C. Barrett, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Nippon:—The steamer Nippon, 2521 tons, Captain A. V. Dugust, with sail today for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Koweit:—The Steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain Wilson, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rahmani:—The steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain J. Cussack, will sail today for Djibouto, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

F. Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
H. Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
K. Aldworth	Proom	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co
Satranji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kirin Maru	Sasaki — N. Y. Kaisha
2	Olympia	Andrew — W. & A. G. & Co
4	Koweit	Wilson — T. M. & Co
5	Yamato Maru	Bahu — N. Y. Kaisha
8	Crewe Hall	Jone — K. N. & Co
12 & 13	Roma	Andrea — Italian M. S. N. Co
14	Chakdara	M. M. & Co
15	Nippon	Simdguist — W. & A. G. & Co
16	Hellas	Berg — F. F. Campbell & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Rahmani	Cuisack — T. M. & Co
3	Luzon Maru	Miyata — N. Y. Kaisha
4	Niritas	Deocanty — D. Nanjee & Sons
5	Caledonia	Dowell — P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

City of Vienna	Fizld	K. N. & Co
Bahrein	Bouvet	
Assara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Rosemoor	Tippet	
Acumelian	Doig	T. M. & Co
Varela	Denne	M.M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumalian (s) 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton waste G. Veerji and Co.; 49 bales wool raw N. Girdarlal; 4,000 cwt. rape seed, Sanday and Co.

Olympia (s) 184 bales cotton fly, Solomon Bros.; 150 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.; 2 bales wool raw, V. Omersee; 75 bales wool raw, E. Dossa and Co.; 5 bales wool raw, K. M. Jetha; 55 bales wool raw, J. Rajmal; 1,560 cwt. linseed oil cakes, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 20 cwt. agwa seed M. Jafferbhoy; 25 cwt. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Neritos (s) 2,000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 7,000 cwt. rape seed Ralli Bros.; 3,500 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1,050 cwt. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 800 bales cotton seed, Walter Pasri and Co.

Roma (s) 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 20 bales goat skin, H. E. Goolmahomed and Sons.; 12 bales goat skin W. A. Graham and Co.; 22 bales cow bides, W. A. Graham and Co.; 86 cwt. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwt. olibanum, G. Suchidana and Co.; 30 cwt. bees-wax, G. Suchidana and Co.; 281 cwt. turmuria, M. Jafferbhoy; 255 cwt. myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kiriu Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kiriu Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kiriu Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, James Pinley and Co.; 1,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, New Moffusil Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

YOKOHAMA.

Kiriu Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Roma from Genoa, Agents, Maritima Italian:—10 cases watches, 1 case silverware, 12 cases talking machine, 575 casks, 400 crates floor tiles, 24,224 pieces marble tiles, 674 slabs marble, 280 packages tyres, 24 cases lemons, 3,146 bags almonds, 65 cases ghee, 124 cases paper, 192 blocks alabaster, 74 cases vermouth, 45 cases mineral water, 16 cases wine, 57 cases brandy, 13 cases liquor, 5 cases castor oil, 40 cases olive oil, 2 cases perfumery, 125 bundles dry roots, 31 cases cochnee, 20 bags gum Arabic, 72 bags gum myrrh, 15 bags gum coutee, 6 bags cowries, 21 bundle skins, 97 bundles hides, 4 cases medicine, 29 kegs shots, 950 kegs lead ore, 150 cases sterilized milk, 625 cases cotton goods, 16 cases silk goods, 10 bales silk waste, 182 cases silk waste yarn, 1 case cotton and silk goods, 106 bales cotton yarn, 8 cases woollen goods, 3 cases artificial silk yarn, 2 cases artificial silk goods 32 packages twist, 6 cases twine, 44 bales A. P. goods, 5 cases umbrella.

S. S. Varela from Busreh, Agents, M. M. and Co.:—3 tins pears, 6 bundles specie, 1 bag sahlab, 4 bags linseeds, 68 bags almond seeds, 7 bags, 1 case attari, 2 bales carpets, 45 bundles 10 bales goat skin, 20 bags almonds, 110 bundles mat tape, 15 bundles empty kanets, 7 bundles wool 2,689 bags 59 bales dates, 41 bags raisins, 12 bundles rosedubs, 67 bags sardines, 16 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold coins, 13 boxes bar gold, 20 kegs iron nails, 2 boxes silverware, 2 cases spectacle lenses, 3 cases tobacco.

S. S. Salsette from Aden. Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co:—1 box pearls, 254 bars silver, 22 bundles 1 case ivory, 16 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold coins, 13 boxes bar gold, 20 kegs iron nails, 2 boxes silverware, 2 cases spectacle lenses, 3 cases tobacco.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C.8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Madagascar ports, Reunion and Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Chadkina will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and South Africa will be forwarded by the above steamer.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 22.

Municipal Corporation.

MONDAY, July 26.

Wilson Philological Lectures by Mr. H. N. Apte. Subject: Sanskrit and the Dialects derived from it: the Apabhransha. University Library, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 24.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona Hindu Team; Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs New High School.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

LOST.

On Sunday evening on the foreshore at Sherli near Bandra an Australian Terrier dog. Answers to name of "Jackie." Anyone returning same will be rewarded. Apply to Mr. Umer Sobani. Fazul Road, Colaba.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed, and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences

BIRTHS.

PENRHYN-LOWE—At Vizagapatam, on the 11th July, the wife of Sgt. Frank Edgar Penrhyn-Lowe, 10th Battery, R.F.A. (on Active Service), of a daughter. (Madras Straits and English papers please copy).

STRETTELL—On the 17th June, 1915, at 25 Queensberry Terrace, S. Kensington the wife of Captain and Temporary Major C. B. Daghwood Strettell (nee Castle) 23rd Cavalry, I.F., commanding the Service Squadron, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FREDERICKSON—BLAKESLEY—On the 12th June 1915, at St. Luke's Church, Kew Gardens, Harold Frederickson, of Rajnandgaon, C.P., India, to Jeanne Henriette second daughter of John H. Blakeley, Liongate Gardens, Richmond.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

MOIR—On the 16th June killed in action in France, Second-Lieutenant J. A. A. Moir (Alec), 22nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, aged 17½ elder son of Andrew J. Moir, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

THOMAS—On the 16th June 1915, at Livorno, Italy, Major-General G. E. Thomas, Retired List, Bombay Army aged 68.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

July 20.

Corps Orders By Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

727—Warrants.

Railway warrants Nos. 79 and 80 were issued to enable C. S. M. I. Lettington to proceed to Ahmedabad on 17th instant on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Company and to return on completion of same.

738—Enrolments.

The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—

No. 1729 O'Kelly E. to B Sub No. 1 Coy. from 13-7-15.

No. 1724 Green J. to B. Sub No. 1 Coy. from 13-7-15.

No. 1725 Webor R. G. to C Sub No. 1 Coy. from 16-7-15.

No. 238 Spr. Lovedey W. W. to E. E. Coy. from 15-7-15.

739—Leave.

Reference Corps Order No. 727 dated 13-7-15. Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes having returned from leave on 19th instant the remaining portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

740—Parade.

15 pdr. S. L. Gun drill for Recruits daily (except Sundays) at 7 a.m.

(Sd.) R. C. L. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

July 21.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

146.—Parades.—Mondays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. "C" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

N. C. Officers of "A", "C," "E", and "F" Coys. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at 6-15 p.m.

"F" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order with helmets. All members must attend.

Tuesdays.—"B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—"Drill Order", Khaki, soft shoes if weather is wet.

"G", "E" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.

"G" Coy. (Pali Hill) at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

Until further orders, "C" Company will parade at Headquarters every Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. instead of Thursday. All members must attend.

Wednesdays.—"C" "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Thursdays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"G" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

Fridays.—"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and "B" Coy. at 7-30 a.m.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—"Drill Order", Khaki soft shoes if weather is wet.

"C" "D" and "F" Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday.

p.m. on Wednesday the 21st July 1915.

March.—"Sylvia" ..... J. Vlach.

Three Dances from.—Henry VIII. (1) "Morris Dance" (2) "Shepherds' Dance" (3) "Torch Dance" ..... German.

Valse.—"Las Golondrinas" ..... Valverde.

Selection of.—"Hermann Löhr's popular Songs"

Idyll.—"Softly Unawares!" ..... Lincke.

Selection from.—"The Passing Show of 1915" ..... Finck.

Whistling Travestie.—"The Warblers" Perry.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

The Gwalior Darbar have arranged to send a State stipendiary student to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics on a stipend of Rs. 80 per mensem.

HINDU AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS' DEPARTURE FOR PANDHARPUR.

The local Hindu Ambulance Division sent by Monday night's mail train 12 Ambulance Volunteers with Doctors to Pandharpur for First Aid and Medical Relief service amongst the pilgrims during the "Ashadi Fair." This institution has been sending their volunteers for Ashadi and Kartiki Fairs since the last four years.

STREET FATALITY.

About one o'clock on Tuesday morning taxi car No. 3757, driven by Anantdas Naik, was going along Wodehouse Road, when an old Hindu woman, aged about 60 walked, it is alleged, right in front of the car, was struck by the mudguard and thrown to one side. She was picked up in an unconscious condition and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she subsequently died.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Under the auspices of the above Guild, Mr. B. H. Kantawalla, Manager, Maharaja Mills; Baroda will lecture on "Industries allied to Textiles" on Friday the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. in the hall of the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon. An exhibition on Illustrative Samples will be held later on.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Only one attack of plague, with no death, was recorded in Bombay on Monday, it being reported from Dhobi Talao. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox and one attack of cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 49 as compared with 75 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 77 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,639, out of which 11 were found to be plague-stricken.

A BOMBAY ENGINEER'S SUCCESS.

We are given to understand that Mr. Nagindas Jekisondas Mody, a sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholar, and an Assistant Engineer employed under the Bombay City Improvement Trust, has passed recently the Inter B.Sc. (Engineering) examination of the London University and has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Associate Member of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers and Associate Member of the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers.

PITHAPURAM POISON CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

In the further hearing of the case in which it is alleged that an attempt was made to poison the second son of the Raja of Pithapuram, the Sub-assistant Surgeon cross-examined deposed to being aware of an attempt on the Raja's life but he was not aware that the Raja's food was tasted before being given.

Three maid servants of the Rani deposed to the general custom as to meals served to the Raja's children and how one of them discovered the change in the milk.

The Veterinary Assistant to the Raja who held the post mortem on the dog said in his cross-examination that the symptoms exhibited by the dog were not those unsually present in death by poison by metallic irritant.

The milkman deposed to his having brought fresh milk that morning.

The Circle Inspector was then examined. He described at length his investigation into the case and the arrests of the approver and other accused.

The first accused made a statement saying the case had been foisted on her owing to enmity between herself and the approver.

The third accused stated that the case had been brought against him owing to enmity between his sister and the Raja.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

Rai Bahadur JwalaPrasad who is understood to be one of the new judges to be appointed for the Patna High Court, conducted the prosecution, with Mr. Manuk, in the well-known Arrah Temple murder case which was one of the overt acts of the Lahore conspiracy case. The trial ended in the conviction of the accused in the Lower Court, and the verdict was upheld by the High Court and the Privy Council on appeal.

"UNREST,—HEALTHY AND UNHEALTHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There are some strangely simple, if not perverse, people who seem to be incapable of recognizing that the mind of a nation, as much as the minds of human beings which it composes, is a complex thing. They cannot understand, therefore, or perhaps they forget, that in every country with a vigorous political life there must be an element of healthy "discontent" or "unrest" working for reform and that this must specially exist in a country like India, inhabited by three hundred millions of people living under a foreign rule. And as human nature is liable to err it may not unfrequently happen that a few misguided persons should fall victims to seditious temptations. Nevertheless, it is idle to lose sight of the important fact that all these elements may exist side by side with an unswerving loyalty to existing form and order of Government. And this is what is happening now in India. It must, indeed, be acknowledged that disappointment is there still, for old grievances remain unredressed and new ones are being created; but its bitterness is softened by the conviction that British love of justice and liberty will ultimately triumph. Thus a picture, which a writer in the "New Age" draws of the conditions in India, is not at all true as far as the mind of India as a whole is concerned. He considers that it is ridiculous to pretend that the situation is in all respects satisfactory. There is, he insists, considerable unrest in India and this he tries to prove by citing the recent rioting in Ceylon, the mutiny at Singapore, the conspiracies which have come to light in the Meerut District and in the Punjab, and "dacoitics everywhere, especially, perhaps, in Bengal." But when he comes to analyse the causes of this unhealthy "unrest" which, of course, is limited to infinitesimal sections of the people and which does not explain all these unfortunate circumstances, he makes certain remarks which are of special value, in view of the fact that the old attitude of indifference towards Indian matters is again beginning to prevail in England, and the Anglo-Indian official world. The writer in the "New Age" holds that it is the British who are to blame "if the new conditions in India are engendering a race which regards them with suspicion, resentfulness and bitterness." "We must accept trouble if we are inconsistant, if we preach one thing and practice another." And he rightly points out that the bureaucracy in India did not accept the reforms of 1909 in the spirit in which they were initiated by the Imperial authorities,—that the Indians had grown up, and were now capable of assuming a preliminary share of political responsibility. Rather it felt that "it had governed India wisely for more than a century, that interference with its power was the beginning of the end of the British Rule . . . . . that the 'natives' had to be managed and administered, efficiently if not perhaps humanely, from above." And it added, "almost precisely similar ideals actuated the Prussian aristocracy, and were carried out in the German Empire with equal efficiency. In both cases the human element was left out,—a highly important omission."

All this is certainly depressing; but the element of hope so far as the Indian Government is concerned lies in the personality of Lord Hardinge, who has succeeded in India, because he is a good and not only a great diplomat. As such he has brought with him not only understanding, but also an atmosphere of give and take, of sympathy and consideration. This cannot be said of the bureaucrats in India, in spite of their efficiency. Their "narrowness, irascibility and bad manners," says the writer, in the "New Age," "re notorious; but they are as efficient as Prussian professors with a bad case to maintain."—Yours, etc.,

PROGRESS.

ARREST OF ARMED DACOITS.

VILLAGERS' PUBLIC SPIRIT RECOGNISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

A Press communiqué states:—On the 28th April last the inhabitants of the villages of Niwarsi, Bhaon and Halapur in the Karnal District detained and caused the arrest of a body of 20 men. These were subsequently proved to be an organised and armed gang of dacoits who had committed a number of dacoities in the United Provinces and on conviction under sections 399 and 409, I.P.C., all the members of the gang have been sentenced to terms of 7 years' imprisonment. In recognition of the public spirit shown by the Karnal villages the Government of India have on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the remission of a year's land revenue amounting to Rs. 1,500 of the three villages.

RIOTING AND UNLAWFUL CONFINEMENT AT MIROWAL.

SEVEN ACCUSED SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 19.

In the Mirowal case, Rayya Tehsil, Sialkot District, where a few badmashes had attacked the Hindus in village and had carried off a respectable woman who returned afterwards, nine men have been arrested and were sent up to the District Magistrate and the Magistrate has charged seven of the men under sections 147 (rioting) and 342 (wrongful confinement) and has discharged the other two.

TURKEY AND PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The gratifying news that has come in of Turkey seeking a separate peace has relieved the Sunni Moslems from a painful suspense, and they fervently pray to God that the news is true.

Ever since the fatal day when Turkey was plunged into this horrible war, without even a semblance of a *casus belli*, the Sunni Moslems who form the great bulk of the Moslem population of India, viewed the whole situation of Islam with anxiety. In this they were animated by no other feeling but that of safe-guarding their spiritual and religious allegiance and the safety of the Sultan who is, as is well-known, regarded by them as the Khalifa of Islam, being the Defender and Protector of the Holy Places of the Moslems. It must however be noted that the allegiance does not go beyond this, that is the safety of the Royal guardian of the Holy Places, who is also the Khalifa of the Sunni Moslems. After this war we hope that British diplomacy will support the Sultan on the ancient throne of the Ottomans, who will thenceforth be again in close friendship and alliance of the British Empire. Turkey has been the traditional ally of Great Britain during the past two centuries, while the present unfortunate conflict has been the result of German intrigues.

It will, I hope, be fully recognised that the attitude maintained by the Sunni Moslems throughout this war has been admirable. They have not only provided the bulk of the Indian Expeditionary Force, fighting against Turkey and her allies, but from the outset have declared their wholehearted and steadfast loyalty to the British Crown in this most critical period of the history of the British Empire. From the length and breadth of India, there has been but one desire among the Sunni Moslems and that is the manifestation of loyal devotion and service to the British cause. It has, of course, been a time of sore trials, for those in power at Constantinople have brought the Ottoman Empire into a difficult predicament and with it the most precious and sacred relics of the glories of Islam.

This is not a moment to seek encomiums for what after all is but the duty of the British citizens, but it might be remembered that the great Sunni Moslem community of India has certain just claims and rights and it is to be sincerely hoped that when the time arrives, an even measure of benevolent attention and justice will be meted out to these loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown.

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, July 20.

JANDIR DACOITY CASE.

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 20.

The important Sadiq Mahomed Jandir dacoity case in which as many as 78 accused were originally involved, ended on the 17th July when Mr. Dobson, Special Magistrate, Khang, discharged all the accused brought up for trial. These only actually numbered 18, a *nole prosequi* having previously been entered by the Public Prosecutor in respect of 60.

A dacoity occurred on the night of the 24th February when three houses of Sadiq Mohamad Jandir were raided by a band of 200 to 250 dacoits belonging to the neighbouring villages of Kacha Kamira Chak and Naurang Shah and Sadiq Mahomed Jandir itself. The houses of the Hindu residents were completely spoiled of their contents though no violence was offered to the owners. As to the fact of the dacoity there was never any doubt, but by the time the case came to Court the parties had apparently come to terms. Even the Hindu complainants failed largely to identify the accused present in court as participants in the dacoity while 17 Mussalmans supposed to be eye-witnesses, denied all knowledge which could have helped to substantiate the guilt of a single accused. There were discrepancies in the evidence actually tendered and the demeanour of certain witnesses was such as to cast the gravest doubt upon their bona-fides.

AHMEDNAGAR BRIBERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 20.

The trial for bribery of Mr. Govind Balwant Laghate, Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, now under suspicion and his co-accused Jaganath Fakirchand was further proceeded with before Mr. Garrett, Additional Magistrate, at Ahmednagar, on Monday.

Narayan Das Kanyalal deposed that during the Christmas vacation of 1913, the accused sub-judge asked him in Bombay for two hundies respectively for Rs. 55 and Rs. 50 and as he did not wish to issue them himself he came to an arrangement with Jaganath, the other accused, to issue them in the name of Balvant Govind which is the sub-judge's name inverted. It was further agreed between him and Jaganath that the hundies should not be accounted for in Jaganath's books until a few months had elapsed.

Other evidence went to show that the sub-judge had sent the two hundies to his creditors in Nasik with a covering letter signed by himself, and that the hundies after passing through the hands of several persons were ultimately cashed by the firm they were drawn on. A gumasta of the latter firm said that after paying off the hundies he sent them back to Jaganath's shop in Ahmednagar with their own hundies but it transpired in evidence that though these other hundies had been traced, the two relating to the present charge could not be found in the accused's shop.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FIXTURES

FIRST HALF.

July 21.—6th Devons v. Grant Medical.
July 22.—Y. M. C. A. v. X. R. G. A.
July 23.—Lusitanians v. Bombay Gymkhana.
July 24.—6th Devons v. Bengal United.
July 26.—Instituto-Luso Indiano v. Grant Medical.
July 27.—Y. M. C. A. v. Lusitanians.
July 28.—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A.
July 29.—6th Devons v. Instituto-Luso Indiano.
July 30.—Bengal United v. Grant Medical.
July 31.—Y. M. C. A. v. 6th Devons.
Aug. 2.—Lusitanians v. Instituto-Luso Indiano.
Aug. 3.—R. G. A. v. Grant Medical.
Aug. 4.—Bombay Gymkhana v. Bengal United.
Aug. 5.—Instituto-Luso Indiano v. Y. M. C. A.
Aug. 6.—Lusitanians v. 6th Devons.
Aug. 7.—Bengal United v. R. G. A.
Aug. 8.—Grant Medical v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Aug. 10.—Y. M. C. A. v. Bengal United.
Aug. 11.—Instituto-Luso Indiano v. R. G. A.
Aug. 12.—6th Devons v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Aug. 13.—Grant Medical v. Lusitanians.
Aug. 14.—R. G. A. v. 6th Devons.
Aug. 16.—Bombay Gymkhana v. Instituto-Luso Indiano.
Aug. 17.—Bengal United v. Lusitanians.
Aug. 18.—Grant Medical v. Y. M. C. A.
Aug. 19.—R. G. A. v. Instituto-Luso Indiano.
Aug. 20.—Bombay Gymkhana v. Lusitanians.
Aug. 21.—Grant Medical v. 6th Devons.
Aug. 23.—Bengal United v. Y. M. C. A.
Aug. 24.—Lusitanians v. R. G. A.
Aug. 25.—Y. M. C. A. v. Grant Medicals.
Aug. 26.—Instituto-Luso Indiano v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Aug. 27.—Bengal United v. 6th Devons.
Aug. 28.—R. G. A. v. Y. M. C. A.
Aug. 30.—Lusitanians v. Grant Medical.
Aug. 31.—Instituto-Luso Indiano v. 6th Devons.
Sept. 1.—Bengal United v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Sept. 2.—6th Devons v. Lusitanians.
Sept. 3.—Grant Medical v. Instituto-Luso Indiano.
Sept. 4.—Y. M. C. A. v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Sept. 6.—R. G. A. v. Bengal United.
Sept. 7.—Bombay Gymkhana v. Grant Medical.
Sept. 8.—6th Devons v. R. G. A.
Sept. 9.—Y. M. C. A. v. Instituto-Luso Indiano.
Sept. 10.—Lusitanians v. Bengal United.
Sept. 11.—Bombay Gymkhana v. 6th Devons.
Sept. 12—Grant Medical v. R. G. A.
Sept. 14—Lusitanians v. Y. M. C. A.
Sept. 15—Bengal United v. Instituto-Luso Indiano.
Sept. 16—R. G. A. v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Sept. 17—Grant Medical v. Bengal United.
Sept. 18—6th Devons v. Y. M. C. A.
Sept. 20—Instituto-Luso v. Lusitanians. Indiano.

LAWN TENNIS AT AHMEDNADAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

A "Tennis At Home" was given by the members of the Rising Star Tennis Club, Ahmednagar, on Saturday the 17th instant, near Zendi Gate. Luckily the evening turned out to be a very pleasant one and from about 5 o'clock the guests began to pour in and by 5-30 the bulk of them with their families had arrived. The expectations of the members of the Club were fully realised as almost all the guests had responded to the invitation.

Five mixed doubles were arranged for, for the evening and were played as under:—

(1) Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Chowdri v. Messrs. P. H. Advani and K. J Bhagat. Result. 6—3.

(2) Mr. Macedo and Miss Pinto, v. Dr. and Mrs. P. N. D'Souza. Result. 6—4.

(3) Mr. Darabshaw and Dr. F D'Souza, v. Dr. P. N. D'Souza and Mr. Rustom. Result. 4—6.

(4) Messrs. Bamanshaw and A. Macedo, v. Messrs. Jackal and Mahomed Sidik. Result. 6—4.

(5) Messrs. Darabshaw and Bamanshaw, v. Messrs. P. H. Advani and Fitzpatrick. Result. 6—3.

During the game light refershments were served to the visitors. At about 7-30 p.m. after an enjoyable evening the guests began to depart.

The success of this social function is mainly due to the efforts of Messrs. K. J. Bhagat, P. H. Advani, R. Cobla and Chowdry all of them members of the Club.

Mr. Bhagat spared no pains in looking after the comforts of ladies and children, throughout the whole evening. On the whole it was a very pleasant evening and everything went off very smothly. It is very much desired that some such more "At Homes" are organised to make life in Ahmednagar more lively. The place is otherwise generally very dull.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 20.

The District Judge of Shimoga is engaged in hearing a case of alleged kidnapping against Bandigadi Imansab and his son and two policemen. It is alleged the accused kidnapped a Hindu woman with a view to compel her to marry a Hindu friend of the first accused.

It appears the policemen induced the woman to accompany them on the pretext of securing her stolen jewels. On reaching the first accused's house the woman suspected that something was wrong and managed to escape through a jungle. She proceeded to Thirthahalli, where she lodged a complaint.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 17th July should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE ELPHINSTONE C.C. V. THE PERSIAN CC

The above Match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 42 runs. Scores:—

THE PERSIAN C. C.

Taliakhan 7, Santok 2, Dalal 3, K Mehcroomji (Capt.) 32, Dr. N Cooper 1, F Daruvala 1, S Daruwala 21, D Balsara 1 Vasaigara 1, F Kapadia 3, P Daruwala 1. Total 73.

THE ELPHINSTONE C. C.

J D Antia 7, F M Surti 3, A H Wadia 0, D K Kapadia 64 Dr. H D Kanga 3, T R Parekh 23, B J Morenas 2, B S Bhappoo 1, J H Elchidana 0, S M Surveyor 8, M B Watcha did not bat, Extra 4. Total 115.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL C. C. V. BOMBAY CITY POLICE C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 90 runs. Scores:—

FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL Co., C. C.

F J Bunbury 25, Shette 35 Jehangir 24, Contractor 15, Khunderao 0, King 8, Madusudan 0, Bapujee 13, Raghunath 1 Kaikhusroo 1, Pursbram 10, Extra 12. Total 144.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE C. C.

Patterson 12, McCullock 1, Caughty 19 Fergusson 0, Smyth 2, Marshall 0, Butterfield 2, Muirly 5, Saul 0 Naden 0, Caughty (Junior) 0, Extra 13. Total 54.

FRIENDS' UNION C C. V. FORT VIJAYA C.C

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a draw.

FRIEND'S UNION C. C.

V. V. Kantak 19, S A Shete (Senior) 4, S A Shete (Junior) 22, D K Telang 1, D A Shete 26, W B Dadarkar 30, R K Telang 25, G H Bhatwadekar 21, S W Welkar 12, T S Kalewar 0, S G Karkhanis not out 14, Extra 6. Total 190 for 9 wickets.

FORT VIJAYA C. C.

Engineer 14, Dalal 0, Rao 0, G L Merchant 35, Gruthn 18, P. Bhatia 1, C Bhatia 16 Kothari, Bhatia, Desai, and Dagru did not bat Extra 2. Total 86.

PAREKH CRICKET CLUB V. GHATKUPER CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Ghatkuper team by 5 runs. Scores:—

PAREKH C. C.

Shroff 19, Kapadia 22, Parekh N. C. 1, Gruttu 7, Sharma (Capt.) 7, Marfatia 0, Parekh T. V. 4, Parekh S. N. 4, Dammania 5, Soni 5, Javeri not out 0, Extra 8. Total 84.

GHATKUPER C. C.

Veljibhai (Cap.) 12, Jamnadas 0 Solanki 10, V. M. Dalal 4, D. D. Dalal 0, L. L. Dalal 26, Manibhai 7, Lalji 0, Arjune 0, Vania 11 Rao 1, Extra 21. Total 92.

ALFRED C C. VS. NEW ESPLANADE C. C

The above Match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for Alfred C. C. by 4 wickets and 43 runs. Scores:—

NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

T A Joshi 13, K S Navalkar 12, A V Jayakar 0 Kamli 24 Dharudhur 3, B J Mangloorkar 2, W B Nayak 1, Y K Jayakar (Capt.) 5 Karadhar 0, Khedekar 9, Mahtre 0, Extra 4. Total 73.

ALFRED C. C.

H. David (Capt.) 12 S R Mullan 28, M R Mullan 12, S J Talati 2, E H Dadachanji 25, N. J Meher-Homji not out 16, F H Dadachanji 15, C Major, H Sethna, B Shroff and N Wankadia did not bat. Extra 6. Total 116.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS V. BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING C. C.

On Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan, the Bombay Young Cricketers won by 113 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

H. B Kirtikar (Capt.) 16, R S Vaidya 8, G B Kothare 0, K G Dhanedhar 11, Y A Ladan 6, Y R Kamulkar 6, B G Rane 6, A G Vijayakar 32, V M Jayaker 2, M A Talpade 46, P S Lele (not out) 5, Extra 11. Total 149 runs.

BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB.

Ezekiel 6, Shamras E. 0, Isac Ruben (Cap.) 2, Meyer Gindell 14, H S Hanger 0, A Samson 8, G M Benjamin 2, Soloman Daniel 0, S. Alisa 0 M Jecub not out 0, David Joseph 4. Total 36.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I see so much of letters re Anglo-Indians and war, but nothing sensible has been arrived at. The men are more than willing to enlist, and can be obtained in numbers, and now when Lord Kitchener's cry is "men and more men;" the Anglo-Indian should have his chance.

He has all the making in him of a first class fighting man, and has made the efficiency, and is the mainstay, of Volunteer Corps all over India. He has faithfully done all defence and guard work allotted him, but he wants to do something bigger, he wants to get to the fighting line. The English blood in him craves to lay down its life for the mother country. He does his best to forget the Indian blood in him, and remembers only with pride his English heritage.

I know and can vouch for it, that every Anglo-Indian's lifelong ambition and dearest wish is to have some claim on the mother country.

England does not tug at the heart-strings of her English sons, though they leave their homes and dear ones there, so much as she does at the Anglo-Indian's. He is truly responsive but he has been baulked of his request of coming forward. All should be done to help him and give him the chance he has waited for so long and so patiently.

In the "Statesman" of July 14th comes a very good suggestion to form a small committee (1) to ascertain what facilities the Government would give for the enlistment of Anglo-Indian recruits; and (2) to collect funds to meet expenses incurred in collecting and despatching men to England for training.

If the Anglo-Indian Empire League in Bombay would take the matter in hand and with Calcutta and other cities lay their representations before Government *immediately* things will soon be settled.—Yours, etc,

SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, July 19, 1915.

THE
KATNI CEMENT
&
INDUSTRIAL
Co., Ltd.
Works: Katni, C.P.
Manufacturers of
"PEACOCK" Brand
INDIAN PORTLAND
CEMENT.
Quality Guaranteed over British
Standard Specification;
Send orders and enquiries to
AGENTS:
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

MODERN DENTISTRY.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LATEST
PAINLESS METHODS.
Consult:
Dr. T. E. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay
Opposite Clock Tower.
PERMANENT HIGH CLASS WORK
(At very Moderate Fees)
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Fillings: Artificial Teeth: Gold
Crowns and Bridges:
(Special Treatment of Pyorrhœa.)
Hours: 9 to 7, Sunday 10 to 12 noon.

CHERRY (Sakura)
BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.
Sold by—
N. G. Contractor — Fernandez Bridge, Ahmedabad.
A. H. Naser Ladiwala ... Duncan Road, Bombay.
Abdul Vahed Kumbersli Bros. Nagdevi St.
Cooper & Co. — Abdul Rehman Street.
Sha Dayabhai Ambalal — Mandvi, Bombay.
Ebrahim & Co., 63, Main Street, Poona
Sole Agent: T. HARA,
P. O. Box "B" 374, Bombay.

WROUGHT IRON WORKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR
The Electrical and Automobile Engineers and Mechanics, House Owners and Building Contractors
Executed by Skilled and Experienced Staff
AT THE
ORIENTAL IRON WORKS,
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.

"SCANDINAVIA"
COTTON BELTING.
Solid woven under high tension.
Stronger than leather.
Great gripping power.
Largely used by Mills, Factories and Railway workshops.
Stock held and Home Indents accepted
BOMBAY TRADING Co.
by Baria Building, Pydownie, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS
We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproof Coats of well-known makers, and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.
Prices very Moderate
A Trial is respectfully solicited.
TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,
Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
A Case for the Crown	6
Cotton and Germany	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7 and 8
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Sampson Defamation Scandal	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Poona Day by Day	8
Presidency Currency Report	10
A PAGE FOR THE HOME.	
An Evening Meal for Summer	11
The Charm of White	11
LEGAL NEWS	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
CORRESPONDENCE	5 & 8
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 21, 1915.

A CASE FOR THE CROWN.

Whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favour or disfavour to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Legislative or Executive Government of India, or with the Government of any Presidency, or with any Lieutenant-Governor, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine, or with both.—*Section* 161, *Indian Penal Code.*

It may seem and it ought to be, superfluous to draw attention to the existence of the provision of the Indian Penal Code quoted above. It is presumably well-known to the legal advisers of the Government, to the Public Prosecutor, to the Chairman and members of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, and to the heads of the police. But we are constrained to bring it to the notice of all these authorities and to ask whether it is to be regarded as a dead letter. On the 29th December last, a firm of solicitors, acting on behalf of a tenant of the Improvement Trust addressed to the Chairman and Trustees a letter containing the grave allegation that Mr. David Joseph Samson, an Assistant Land Manager in the employ of the Trust, had called upon their client to come to a private arrangement, upon which a notice served on the said client to quit the premises occupied by him would be withdrawn and the rent would not be increased. The Board of Trustees, after considering the letter, decided, in spite of the opposition of the Chairman, to call upon Mr. Samson to clear his character in a Court of Law and proceedings for criminal defamation were thereupon instituted by him against the tenant in question in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. After a very lengthy hearing these proceedings terminated in the acquittal of the accused and the finding of the Magistrate that the imputations complained of were true and made for the public good. In conclusion the Magistrate said:—

> The evidence shows in my opinion that complainant throughout the period referred to in 1913 endeavoured to get enhanced rents for the Improvement Trust *while he at the same time secured payments from time to time in the way of bribes for himself.* The defence have in my opinion succeeded in establishing facts *which would have justified much stronger language than that contained in the letter*, Exhibit A, and I am of opinion taking all the circumstances into consideration that the accused is entitled to be acquitted of the offence of which he is charged and I accordingly acquit him.

We have no desire to prejudge any proceedings that may in the future be taken against Mr. Samson or anyone else, but it is necessary to point out that only one course was open to the authorities in the face of this judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The public servant who went into the Police Court to clear his character of the imputation of having invited an individual to come to a "private arrangement" in respect of a matter concerning his public duties, and came out of it with the stigma of the deliberate finding of the Court that he had, during a certain period, consistently taken bribes from members of the public, ought to have been prosecuted without any further delay under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. Instead of that, what do we find? It was open to the Board either to dismiss the man or prosecute him. But when the matter is brought up before the Board, at the instance of the Chairman, the matter is referred to the Finance Committee for investigation on the grounds that Mr. Samson had not had the opportunity of defending his character in the Court into which he was sent to defend it, and that the Magistrate's judgment was at fault. The Finance Committee, after their consideration of a purely *ex parte* statement by Samson, have now made a report to the Board recommending that the Government be asked to appoint a competent judicial officer to examine the evidence, the Magistrate's judgment and Mr. Samson's representation and advise whether the retention of Mr. Samson in the service of the Board is desirable. It is difficult to characterise in moderate terms a suggestion so absolutely opposed to all sense of propriety and justice. Why should the Government be asked to appoint any officer, competent, judicial or otherwise to sit in judgment on the finding of a properly constituted and established court of law? The legal machinery of the State is at the disposal of the Government and the Board of the Improvement Trust. What possible ground or excuse is there for the attempt to avoid the normal procedure in such cases, and to seek the advice of the Trust's solicitors as to whether the Committee's recommendation should be acted upon? The Board can ask the Government to appeal against the acquittal or they can institute a prosecution which, of course, would be the more proper procedure of the two. It would be intolerable if, in such cases, the Government were to agree to set up judicial authorities, not provided for by statute, to sit in judgment on the findings of the statutory courts, whenever a public body, for whatever reason, was anxious to secure further protection for one of its servants found by such a court to have been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty.

We have no doubt that whatever advice the Trust's solicitors may offer the Board, the Government will not be persuaded into the taking of such an obviously undesirable and improper step. But that is not sufficient. It is time that a higher authority should intervene and put an end to these proceedings on the part of a public body calculated to bring the law into public contempt. And it is not only the Board of the Improvement Trust which is at fault. When a man goes into a court of law to defend himself against a charge of having broken the law and fails to do so, it is the duty of those in whose keeping the protection of the public is confided, to consider whether, in the public interest, he should not be prosecuted. Here is a case in which a public servant, by the deliberate finding of a magistrate, has been held to be guilty of grave offences against the law. Have the police, have the authorities of the Criminal Investigation Department, who bestir themselves so busily over the sort of cases of which we had so many painful examples in the Courts, ever bothered themselves about a case which it is their obvious duty to take up? Has the Public Prosecutor, or any other responsible officer of the Crown troubled himself in the matter at all? If not, why not? In England, under such circumstances, the matter would not have been allowed to rest a moment after the Magistrate's judgment. A Crown prosecution would have been instituted at once, and no public body would have been allowed the opportunity to fool about with *ex parte* investigations by finance committees and such puerilities as the preposterous judgment of Mr. Cadell. It is high time that all these people were brought to a proper sense of their responsibilities. If there has been any miscarriage of justice it is a matter for the courts to settle. In his representation to the Chairman Mr. Samson lays great emphasis on the difficulties under which he laboured by having to appear before the Magistrate as a complainant and not as an accused person. If the course that ought to be adopted by the proper authorities,—that is those whose business it is to prosecute in the public interests alleged offenders against the law,—is followed, he will have the fullest opportunity of setting forth his defence and carrying his case to a higher court than that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. If he has been wrongly judged he will be better off by an acquittal of a statutory court of the realm than by the finding of a "competent judicial officer" appointed by Government.

COTION FOR GERMANY.

It is satisfactory to learn from Lord Robert Cecil's statement in the Commons on Monday, that the Order in Council of 11th March has, at least, so far resulted in 60 steamers with cotton cargoes, presumably indirectly destined for Germany, being diverted to British ports, and that payments amounting to nearly £700,0000 have been made on twenty-five shipments, purchased in pursuance of an arrangement with America cotton shippers. This does not amount to much, in the light of an effective check to supplies reaching Germany, but still it is something to be thankful for. And in time, it is to be hoped, the procedure which is in vogue will be so perfected that the amount of the staple smuggled through by Neutrals, will be reduced to a negligible minimum. At any rate, it would appear, we are to be spared a continuance of the scandal of huge shipments of raw cotton and cotton waste being exported from Great Britain to neutral countries adjacent to Germany. We understand that the question of shipments being made by British firms to neutral countries, either from Home or abroad, is being closely investigated and that those engaged in the traffic being under such grave suspicion the business is likely to be entirely suspended. The demand in England has been, that cotton should have been declared contraband long ago; and it has been one of the mysteries of the war, that no responsible member of the Government has ever given any explicit explanation of or reasons for permitting the traffic to continue. It is maintained that Germany was abundantly supplied with whatever she wanted of the last American crop. It was carried by neutral vessels to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland. Large supplies also went through Italy. In fact Germany seemed to be able to import the staple in any way she liked without obstacles being placed in the way. This, of course, could all have been stopped by a declaration that cotton was contraband. But those who advocate this drastic policy, overlook the fact, that the disabilities which the procedure would entail in respect to neutral shipping might, in the long run, have brought about difficulties of a highly undesirable character with neutral countries. Germany has been exploiting this campaign of "the freedom of the seas" for all it is worth, and endeavouring to persuade neutral countries that Britain's supremacy on the sea is a grave international peril which should not be allowed to exist. It may be that the British Government proceeded on the principle that of two evils it is better to choose the less. But it seems to us the worst was chosen. The enormous quantity of ammunition turned out in German factories is well-known; we deplore our own inadequate supply of munitions: we know how indispensable cotton is for the manufacture of explosives: and yet, the Government hestates to take advantage of our supremacy at sea by stopping the traffic entirely. It is not surprising that the failure to take the latter course has evoked strong protest but in a matter of such grave import to the country, all this must have been carefully weighed by Government, and we are bound to believe that the Cabinet had adequate reasons for not taking the most drastic and effective step of all.

Notes of the Day.

The Economic Strain in Germany.

Some very instructive facts regarding the economic strain created by the war in Germany are given by a "Statistician" in the "Westminster Gazette." The effects of the war, combined with the greater cost and comparative scarcity of raw material and the advance in wages, he says, continue to be reflected in the annual reports and financial returns of most of the German chemical companies. Some well-known concerns have been unable to make any distribution for the past year and almost all have reduced their dividends. Real and deep depression again, reigns in German shipping circles. Hamburg and Bremen are the gloomiest cities of the Empire. Nor have the Germans fortunately followed the great worldy wisdom in Lord Melborne's instructions to his Cabinet colleagues on a critical occasion. "Now, gentlemen, it does'nt matter a damn what we say; but we must all say the same thing." For not only have employers of labour reported a decrease of 21.5 per cent. in the numbers employed by them but they have detracted from the point of their explanation that military service has drafted the men away by showing 34 per cent. decrease in the chemical trades, concerning which the boast has been made that output has been maintained; 41 per cent. in the glass and pottery trades, 31 per cent. in the paper and printing trades, 27 per cent. in the woodworking trades, and 27 per cent. in the mining and smelting trades are among the largest decreases which are acknowledged.

If, indeed, an impartial neutral statistician can be found, says the writer, there is the strongest reason for believing that facts and figures will convince him that life in Berlin is being lived under an almost insupportable economic strain.

Separate Electorates.

The other day we referred to a disappointing feature of the draft Calcutta Municipal Bill which purports to set up separate electorates for Mahomedans. All progressive people in this country, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, feel that the principle of separate electorates should disappear as soon as possible. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the Government of Sir James Meston have done wisely in not including any provision for separate representation in the Bill consolidating the Municipal Law of the United Provinces, which was introduced in the local Legislative Council on Monday. Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed a hope,—which we have no doubt is universally felt in this country,—that the Bill without the provision for separate electorates would settle the question of Mahomedan representation once and for all, to enable both communities to settle down and work for the country's good. And we trust that when the draft Calcutta Municipal Bill is introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Government of India will have purged it of this undesirable provision.

Infant Mortality in Hyderabad.

It is gratifying that the Nizam's Government have at last awakened to the responsibility which rests on all authorities in India to check the appalling infant mortality, due principally to imperfect and improper midwifery. That Government has, indeed, been maintaining for several years a training class for *dais* in the Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad, but it was found that during the last five years more than 50 per cent of the pupils admitted in the class were dismissed on account of incompetence, or for some other reasons. The Minister, therefore, rightly thought it necessary to appoint a Committee to investigate the matter thoroughly. The Committee was also asked to adopt measures to recruit girls from suitable communities for training as *dais* and to induce them to remain in the class until they complete their training and to devise some plan for posting them to various districts. The Committee, after some enquiry, have now submitted their proposals, which have been approved by his Highness's Government and need to be followed with necessary modifications, in other parts of the country.

The Committee's Proposals.

Not more than 30 pupils, suggests the Committee, should be recruited every year for training, out of whom 10 should be from the city, 5 selected from the military sepoy's families and 15 from all the districts. We do not see why, when the scarcity of trained *dais* is admitted as an important problem, the limit as to number of pupils should be insisted upon. However, the other proposals of the Committee deserve to be commended to the consideration of our Government:

(1) The scholarships should be fixed at Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 for junior and senior pupils respectively, with an allowance of Re. 1 for pupils selected from the districts.

(2) Out of 30 scholarships 15 should be paid from the Lady Curzon Fund as heretofore and 15 from "shahi" revenues or if they can bear the charge, from the District Local Funds. The selection of pupils should lie with the Local Boards providing the scholarships; but the selection of pupils paid from "shahi" should be made by Government.

(3) In selecting pupils it should be borne in mind that they must have had sufficient preliminary general education to enable them to follow the lectures, which are given in Urdu. If necessary, scholarships for district pupils might, in special cases, include the amount for a preliminary course of education for 2 years.

It may be added that in view of the enhanced scholarships provided from the Lady Curzon Fund to attract suitable pipils the entire charge for establishment is in future to be met from the Government revenuee.

The Social Service Quarterly.

With the increasing recognition all over India of the vast field lying open in the country for work of a social character and with the rapid multiplication and diversification of the activities of the Bombay Social Service League, the need of a journal to voice the ideals of the movement and to record its activities has been becoming apparent of late. The Bombay League, as the pioneer body in the field, has therefore done well in establishing a "Social Service Quarterly" under the supervision of an able editorial Committee. The names of Messrs. K. Natarajan of the "Indian Social Reformer," S. A. Brelvi M.A., LLB., and N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, on the editorial board are a guarantee that this journalistic venture of the League will prove a success and that the "Quarterly" will prove very serviceable to all social workers in the country. It is the aim of the conductors of the "Quarterly" to make it not only a record of the activities of social workers in all parts of India, but also to use it as an instrument in the educational propaganda of the movement.

Contents of the Quarterly.

In the inaugural number of the "Quarterly," Sir N. G. Chandawarkar has written the "Foreword" emphasizing the principle of service in the regeneration of the country. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Pranjpye of the Fergusson College, Poona, writes on "Students and Social Service," pointing out the requisite qualifications of a young social worker and warning him against some of the pitfalls into which he is likely to fall in his zeal unless he is wary. The Rev. R. M. Gray deals with the important problem of "The Management of Houses for the Poor," referring to the success which has attended the labours in this direction of social workers like Miss Octavia Hill in London. "A Social Servant" describes a brief social tour which he undertook recently in one of the sections of this city, revealing vividly some of the horrors of slumland that he found. The account is well worth reading and pondering over by every one who is interested in the seamy side of a city like Bombay. The "Quarterly" contains other contributions of interest, including reviews of the activities of the Local League and the Lal Bagh Social Service League at Lucknow, a bibliography of books on social service, and a number of editorial notes. The annual subscription of the "Quarterly" is Rs. 2 only, which should enable it to secure a large public patronage.

The Limitations of the Zeppelin.

Some interesting information says "The Westminster" is contained in a little brochure, "All About the Zeppelins," by Frederick Walker, C.E., which Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., have just published. The writer is one of those who thinks little of the airship as a means of warfare. "The Zeppelin is at best a brittle, unwieldy machine, designed and constructed in a somewhat crude, rule of thumb style, with no regard to either physical laws, nor the knowledge of stresses and strains appertaining to the education of every engineer. It may be regarded as the dream of an amateur faddist, sufficiently wealthy and self-confident at the outset to design and build a gigantic toy at his own expense, which attracted the notice of the War Lord." "The general arrangement of parts," the writer continues, "has never varied since Count Zeppelin first commenced to build at Friedrichshafen in 1906, but repeated disasters from one cause or another have led to modifications of structure. The great fault lies in not following the 'steam line' in configuration. In an ocean-going ship the walls above the water-line may be as bluff as may be conceivable, but for speed and economy of fuel in displacing water at a given velocity the 'steam line' below the water-line must be strictly followed. . . . Therefore one of the limitations of the Zeppelin is that it is essentially a fair-weather weapon, destructive enough when it attains its goal, but easily checked when the structure and only method of manipulation are known."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at Hyderabad yesterday and will stay at the British Residency, leaving on Wednesday night, the 29th

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON 1,000-MILE FRONT.

NOTABLE SUCCESS ON THE ISONZO.

ITALIAN NAVAL LOSS.

Fierce fighting is now practically general on the whole Russian strategic front, a thousand miles long, from the Baltic to Bessarabia, as the result of the general offensive begun by the Germans on Thursday. The Russians admit slight withdrawals to prepared positions though they have dealt the enemy many severe blows. The enemy's principal effort is in the region of Prasnysz where they are operating on a wide front.

It is reported on reliable authority that the enemy have 14 corps on the Vistula and the Bug, 8 on the Bug and the Dniester, 7 on the Narew, 7 in Courland and 5 on the Niemen.

The Italian cruiser Garibaldi was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro on Sunday. Most of the crew were saved.

The Italians achieved a notable success on the Isonzo front on Sunday. Several lines of armoured trenches were stormed on the Carso platean and 2,000 prisoners, six machine guns, 1,500 rifles and much ammunition were captured.

On the Western front the fighting consisted of minor French successes, and the repulse of violent German attacks at Souchez and in Argonne.

It is officially announced that the total British casualties in the Dardanelles, both naval and military, upto the end of June were 541 officers killed, 1,257 wounded and 135 missing; and 7,543 men killed, 25,557 wounded and 7,401 missing.

The Secretary for India has received a telegraphic report from the Indian Government, stating the time had come to take greater precautions against the abuse of leniency than hitherto.

Sixty cotton cargoes have been diverted to British Ports since March 11th, and in pursuance of an arrangement with American cotton shippers 700,000 pounds has been paid for 25 shipments purchased.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 20.

News from China states that the Kwantoung Province (China) is in flood. The Dykes have broken open, most of the crops have been destroyed and over a million worth of property damaged and many, lives lost. Many people were rendered homeless and destitute. The Kwantoung people have appealed to Burma for an immediate fund to relieve distress. Subscriptions are being collected here.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

ENEMY ASSUMES GENERAL OFFENSIVE.

THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

FIGHTING ON WHOLE RUSSIAN FRONT

GREAT CAVALRY BATTLES IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.

Fierce fighting is now practically general on the whole Russian strategic front a thousand miles long from the Baltic to Bessarabia as the result of the general offensive begun on Thursday by General Von Hindenburg in the north and General Mackensen in the south.

The Russians admit slight withdrawals to prepared positions though they have dealt the enemy many severe blows.

The interesting new feature is the mention in both the Russian and German communiqués of great cavalry battles in the Baltic provinces where General Beulow has crossed the River Windau and is advancing north and south of Mitau.

The enemy's principal effort is in the region of Prasnysz where they are operating on a wide front.

The Russians admit that they have been forced here and there to concentrate on positions nearer the River Nareff, this necessitating the regrouping of the forces to the left of the Vistula which is now proceeding unmolested.

General Mackensen, operating between the Vistula and the Bug made his principal effort on Saturday near Wilkolaz, south of Lublin where the Russians in the course of the day repulsed over ten attacks south of Holm.

The Russians admit that the enemy after attacks in great masses till evening made progress northwards in that vicinity.

The Russians announce the capture of two thousand Austrians who crossed the Dniester on Friday.

DISTRIBUTION OF ENEMY'S FORCES.

PETROGRAD, July 19.

It is learned from a reliable source that the Austrians and Germans have fourteen corps on the Vistula and Bug, eight on the Bug and Dniester, seven on the Narew line, seven at Riga and Shawli and five on the Niemen.

CHOLERA EXTENDING IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

VERONA, July 19.

Cholera is extending in Austria-Hungary and a thousand fresh cases are occurring daily.

DEFENCE OF WARSAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The campaign to take Warsaw continues on three fronts, two of which are north and south flanking movements. The plan of the Germans is obviously to deal with Russia so that many weeks will be available for the western offensive before the east can become troublesome again. In the defence of Warsaw the Russians have good positions prepared after the former German failure to capture the city.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in today's telegrams:—

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

SOISSONS.—In France, 18 miles S.W. of Laon.

MITAU.—In Courland, 27 miles S.W. of Riga.

PRASNYSZ.—In Poland, 60 miles N.E. of Plock.

LUBLIN.—In Poland, 96 miles S.E. of Warsaw.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN ADRIATIC.

ENEMY WARSHIPS REFUSE TO GIVE BATTLE.

ITALIAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 20.

The following official announcement is made in Rome: The cruiser Garibaldi was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro on Sunday. Most of the crew were saved.

Since July 7 Italian warships and aircraft have been very active against the enemy off the Adriatic coast, and have destroyed stores, observation stations and telegraphs on the Dalmatian Islands.

A division of old armoured cruisers, comprising the Varese, Ferucio, Garibaldi and Vettor Pisani approached Cattaro at dawn on July 18 and bombarded the railway.

Simultaneously the small craft destroyed the military buildings at Gravosa and landed a reconnoitring detachment on the island of Giuppana.

A number of enemy battleships who had taken refuge in Cattaro did not venture to come out though the steam was up.

Our vessels while retiring were attacked by submarines. The Garibaldi, after avoiding the first attack was torpedoed and sunk. The crew were quite cool and gave cheers for the King before they jumped into the sea in accordance with orders.

Airships on July 7 for the second time dropped bombs on the arsenal at Trieste.

Seaplanes on the 14th dropped bombs on Austrian destroyers in the canal near Pola and on the batteries near the Salvore lighthouse.

Airships on the 16th dropped bombs on the station works of the Trieste-Monfalcone railway.

An enemy seaplane was captured on the 17th.

The Garibaldi was a cruiser of 7,234 tons with a speed of 20 knots. Her armament consisted of one 10-in two 8-in, fourteen 6-in, and 18 smaller guns. She had 540 men on board. The vessel was built in 1901.

SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

SIXTY CARGOES DIVERTED TO BRITISH PORTS.

LONDON, July 19.

In the Commons Mr. Robert Cecil said that sixty cotton cargo steamers since March 11th had been diverted to British ports and payment amounting to nearly 700,000 pounds had been made in respect of 25 shipments purchased in pursuance of an arrangement with American cotton shippers.

THE HON. VENETIA STANLEY

ADOPTS THE JEWISH FAITH.

LONDON, July 19.

The "Jewish Chronicle" states that the Honourable Venetia Stanley, whose engagement to Mr. Montagu was recently announced, has adopted the Jewish faith.

ITALIAN HONOUR FOR THE PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

"Pioneer" cable says:—

The King of Italy has given the Prince of Wales the Order of Annunziata in celebration of his arriving at his majority.

CASUALTY LIST.

SIMLA, July 20.

The following name appears in the additional casualty list reported from British East Africa:—

PRISONER AND REPORTED WOUNDED.

Captain C. R. Cleaver, 29th Punjabis.

NOTABLE ITALIAN SUCCESS.

SANGUINARY ACTION ON THE ISONZO.

SEVERAL LINES OF ARMOURED TRENCHES STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 20.

The Italian achieved a notable success on the Isonzo front on Sunday.

A communiqué says: There was a resolute and sanguinary action in which field and heavy guns cooperated perfectly with the infantry.

The action ended with the storming of several lines of armoured trenches on the Carso plateau, the capture of two thousand prisoners, six machine guns, fifteen hundred rifles and much ammunition.

The attack was renewed yesterday morning with redoubled vigour.

The Italian offensive is also developing favourably in the Falsarego region of Cadore, where three blockhouses have been captured with the bayonet.

Fort Hermann, north-east of Plezzo, in Carinthia, has been seriously damaged by bombardment.

AUSTRIAN SURPRISE THAT FIALED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in northern Italy describing the attack on the passes of Venerocolo and Brizic says that the Austrians crossed in ten hours a sea of ice seven miles wide. They hoped to surprise the Italians and chase them down Val Pavis, and take the Mount Tonule positions in the rear. This first fight on Italian soil was of the briefest. What became of the Austrians who were neither captured nor killed is unknown. The enemy was driven back on to the ice at nightfall with seven miles to traverse in the teeth of a terrible wind.

ITALIAN PRIZE COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

In a press communiqué the following extract from the "London Gazette" is published for general information:—His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs learns from his Majesty's Ambassador at Rome that an Italian Prize Court has been established at Rome with authority also as regards the Italian Colonies.

It is stated that parties interested in cases which may come before the Italian Prize Court, are at liberty to present written memorials direct to the President of the Court and that the representatives of Foreign powers accredited to the Italian Government may address such observations to the Government Commissioner as they think advisable in the interests of their respective nationalities.

GENERAL BOTHA'S TRIUMPH.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM PUNJAB ASSOCIATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

Numerous congratulatory telegrams and messages on the surrender of the German forces in South West Africa have been received by the Punjab Government from various persons and representative associations and schools in the province.

Messages have been received among others, from the Hon. Nawab Sateh Ali Khan Quazilbash, on behalf of the Anjuman Islamia as representing the Punjab Muslims; the Hon. Malik Muhamed Amir Khan on behalf of the landed gentry of the Western Punjab; Baba Edjagar Saut Bedi on behalf of the Sikhs and Hindus; Rai Bahadur Kotu Singh on behalf of the citizens of Jullundur; and Rai Bahadur Beota Singh, C.S.I., on behalf of all creeds in the Rawalpindi district. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to express his cordial thanks for this expression of loyalty.

FIGHTING AT SOUCHEZ.

MINOR FRENCH SUCCESSES.

GERMAN NIGHT ATTACK REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 19.

The fighting yesterday consisted of minor French successes and the repulse of violent German attacks at Souchez and in Argonne.

The Germans at Souchez attacked during the night on a front of 1,200 yards. They were repulsed.

CANNONADING ROUND SOUCHEZ.

AN AVIATIK BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, July 20.

The evening communiqué says: There was cannonading round Souchez and bomb fighting in the Argonne.

A number of German attacks on the heights of the Meuse were repulsed with heavily loss.

A French aeroplane pursued and cannonaded with mitrailleuse an aviatik which fell burning into the German lines near Soissons, where the French artillery completed its destruction.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

WHOLE COMMONWEALTH A TRAINING-GROUND.

MELBOURNE, July 19.

The Victorian Parliamentary Recruiting Campaign has concluded and 13,809 men have enlisted in a fortnight. Though the platform campaign is completed, District Committees will continue the organisation of recruiting, the fervour for which has only begun. The whole Commonwealth is now a training ground.

TOTAL CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES

LONDON, July 19.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith said the total casualties in Dardanelles, both naval and military upto the end of June were 541 officers killed, 1,257, wounded and 135 missing, and 7,543 men killed, 25,557 wounded and 7,401 missing.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

GREATER PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

LONDON, July 19.

Referring in the House of Commons to the treatment of enemy aliens in India, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had just received a telegraphic report from the Indian Government stating that it considered the time had come to take greater precautions against the abuse of leniency than hitherto.

It will probably proceed on the same lines as are being followed in Great Britain.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL.

LONDON, July 20.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Indian Consolidation Bill.

GERMANY TRIFLING WITH AMERICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "New York Herald" commenting on the attack on the Orduna said that if some persons had hitherto been unconvinced that Germany is trifling with America it cannot see how they could continue to doubt. The paper describes the attack as a deliberate defiance, particularly treacherous, as coming at the moment when Herr Bernstorff was pretending to pave the way to better understanding.

CHINDWIN AGROUNDON CORAL REEF.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS IN RED SEA.

REPORTED ARRIVAL AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

It is rarely that an accident involving salvage operations occure in the Eastern waters and the story told by an officer of the steamer Malakand of the Anchor-Brocklebank Line is of interest, writes the "Statesman."

The Malakand was coming through the Red Sea and on the 29th ultimo a dense fog came up. When north of Jebel Zakev Islands in the Red Sea a steamer was seen to be aground on a coral reef. She was described to be the steamer Chindwin of the Henderson Line bound for Rangoon with a valuable cargo and 30 passengers. The Malakand signalled "Do you want assistance?" The answer came back in the affirmative, with the request that the Malakand should tow her off. The Chindwin had run ashore in the dense fog and the forward end of the boat was well out of water.

The Malakand dropped two anchors and made fast in order to start. The towing wire hawsers were used, but shortly afterwards these parted. The boat again manoeuvred to get into position for towing, being then only two cable-lengths off the beach. Great care had to be exercised to prevent the rescuing steamer from going aground and the hawsers were again made fast. This time three eight-inch Manillas were used in addition to one wire hawser and one from Chindwin. A start was made, the engines commencing slowly and gradually working up to full speed. Soon after, however, wires again carried away, this time fouling the Chindwin's propeller, and doing some damage to the Malakand.

ARRIVAL OF A SALVAGE STEAMER.

Just then, Sheik Berkend, a small salvage steamer, came up and both vessels commenced towing. Afterwards, some of the Malakand's crew went on board the Chindwin and commenced jettisoning the cargo. They proceeded towing at high shifting water and on Saturday night they got the damaged vessel moving slowly. The work was hard and unpleasant, the temperature varying from 103 to 121 in the sun. The steamer Martaban then arrived and assisted in the salvage work and soon afterwards the Chindwin was able to proceed under her own steam.

CHINDWIN ARRIVES AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 20.

The steamer Chindwin arrived here yesterday from Home after a long voyage. On the 16th June, two days after her departure, two German submarines were sighted. The Captain took a zig-zag course and the steamer got away safely. On 18th she grounded on the Yebal-Zuker, 150 miles from Perrin. No damage was done to the boat. S. S. Malakand of the Anchor-Brocklebank Line attempted to tow her off but was too light for the purpose. On July 4th the Martaban with the Malakand both succeeded in getting the Chindwin off and she proceeded on her voyage to Rangoon.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA THANKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

At an evening party given by the Mahomedans of Calcutta to the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Mr. Justice Sherfuddin addressing the Maharaja said the Mahomedan community was grateful to him for the leading part he had taken in all movements calculated to bring about a rapprochement between the two great communities of India. It would not be out of place to mention the well-known saying of the late Sir Syed Ahmad that India was a beautiful bride and the two sister communities were the two bright eyes of the same. He then dealt at length on the difficulties which one should be prepared to meet at the outset of any such movement.

The Maharaja Bahadur thanked him for the opportunity given to him to address such a big and representative assembly of Mahomedans and explained his efforts to bring about a thorough understanding between the two great communities. He said that such movements generally meet with great opposition at the outset, but one should not lose courage and nothing was nearer to his heart than this laudable object.

SAMSON DEFAMATION SCANDAL.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT DISCUSSED.

MATTER REFERRED TO TRUST'S SOLICITORS.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust was held yesterday evening when the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presided.

The first item on the agenda related to the consideration of the Report, dated the 7th July, of the Finance and Establishment Committee relating to the Samson defamation case, which ran as follows:—

"Having studied Mr. Samson's various representations together with the Magistrate's Judgment to the best of our ability we have decided by a majority that though we cannot venture to come to a definite conclusion regarding the corrections of the Magistrate's strictures on Mr. Samson, and therefore cannot make a definite recommendation to the Board as to whether Mr. Samson should be reinstated or not, there is nevertheless in our opinion sufficient doubt in the case to justify the Board in asking Government to appoint a competent judical officer to examine the evidence, the Magistrate's judgment and Mr. Samson's representations and advise the Board whether the weight of evidence and probability is such as to render the retention of Mr. Samson in the service of the Board undesirable. We recommend the Board to make a representation to Government in accordance with this dicision."

MR. CADELL'S NOTE.

Appended to the report was the following note recorded by Mr. P. R. Cadell:

I desire to state the reasons why I consider that Mr. Samson's case cannot be disposed of summarily by the Board without further enquiry and why also I believe it to be desirable that such enquiry should be made by an independent officer. In the first place, although the Magistrate had acquitted the accused on the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Samson, the latter was entitled to be put on his defence before the Magistrate's finding could be accepted as conclusive against him. Mr. Samson has now had an opportunity of making his defence in the statements which he has sent to the Committee. The charge on which Mr. Samson prosecuted the person who wrote to the Board was one of making a demand on him to come to a private arrangement with him whereupon he threatened increase of rent would not take place. It was most unfortunate that Mr. Samson was compelled by the order of the Board to prosecute on a charge like this, because it was not alleged that any money had passed or that any entry had been made and therefore the only evidence in the case could be the statements on each side. As Mr. Samson could not well have been accompanied by any one when he made the alleged demand it is obvious that he could never have proved this particular case against the Defendant. It equally follows that the Defendant's statement cannot be at once accepted against Mr. Samson and it is fair to point out the inconsistencies in that statement. In the first place there seems to have been considerable doubt in the Defendant's case as to the locality in which he asserted the demand to have taken place. The questions put to Mr. Samson in his cross-examination regarding the interview in his office may have only been intended to shake his story. But leaving this aside there seems to have been some doubt as to whether the locality was the godown of the accused Passu Mulji or the godown of the partners Kanji Monsi and Karamsi Ganpat or the Wada of Kanji Monsi. The Magistrate suggests that some of the questions put by the Defendant's Pleader on the point were put under a mistake; but a Pleader asks questions on his instructions and if mistaken instructions are given him it obviously suggests uncertainty in the mind of the Defendant on a point on which no uncertainty should exist. It is to me inconceivable that, supposing a demand was made of the nature alleged, the party would not remember where it was made. Secondly, it seems to me truly remarkable that Mr. Samson should have made the demand in the presence of four men, Passu Mulji, Kanji Monsi Karamsi Ganpat and Mehta Narandas. Apparently he is alleged to have brought Pasen Mulji to the place where both Kanji and Karamsi were. I cannot conceive more suicidal conduct in a man demanding a bribe. There is the further unlikelihood of the partners Kanji and Karamsi Ganpat having been both at the godown together. I do not understand, though there may be some explanation, why the Magistrate makes no mention as regards this portion of the case of the evidence of Pattu Pallan, who, I understand, represents the Firm of Khimji Premji. This was one of the parties on whose behalf one of the alleged defamatory letters was written and the circumstances of the demand on his Firm would obviously have been of value to corroborate the evidence as regards the demand on Passu Mulji. Although the Magistrate refers to Pattu Pallan's evidence as regards the bribe alleged to have been given some months previously he makes no mention of it as regards the demand which formed the subject matter of the defamatory letters. There is the further curious point that while according to para. 6 of the Solicitors' letter the demand was made by Mr. Samson for a private arrangement whereupon the threatened increase of rent would not take place the witnesses in their evidence state that Mr. Samson demanded a bribe but at the same time told them that there would be an increase of rent. This appears to be the more probable version of the two as it is likely that if Mr. Samson was demanding a bribe he would safeguard himself as regards the Trust at the same time; but it is clearly inconsistent with the statement in the Solicitors' letter which presumably represented the Defendant's story at the time the first complaint was made to the Board. Clearly, therefore, as regards this particular transaction although the accused parties could not have been convicted on Mr. Samson's bare denial of the defamatory statement, still less could Mr. Samson have been held guilty in any Court on the statements of the parties against him.

QUESTION OF MR. SAMSON'S RETENTION.

The next portion of the case against Mr. Samson consists of the allegation of bribes demanded and received by him previously from the same and also from other parties. This evidence is clearly highly relevant both as regards the charge before the Magistrate and still more so to the question whether Mr. Samson should be retained in the Board's service. There is a mass of evidence which could only be adequately treated by a careful examination of the record. I would only point out that the Magistrate accepts the evidence of a certain number only of the witnesses before him and he appears to be mistaken in believing that three of the number had no motive for enmity against Mr. Samson as their cases had already been settled with the Trust. These three are Devji Ganpat, Purshottum Harishanker and Mohanlal Oodhavji. As regards Purshottam's evidence if Mr. Samson's statement which can easily be checked, is correct the Magistrate seems to have misquoted and therefore presumably misunderstood it on a somewhat material point. There is however one point as regards the evidence of some of these witnesses which must at once strike any person with any experience of cases of bribery. This is that the word "lach" or bribe appears to have been entered in several of the accounts produced. I have had considerable experience of such cases and I have asked several others who have had similar experience and no case could be recollected in which the actual word bribe was entered in any account. The name of the person bribed is often given and the fact that the entry is on account of a bribe is very often very thinly concealed. Every person however who keeps accounts is aware that the giving of bribes is in itself an offence and he will never, so far as my experience goes, give himself away by making an entry of actual payment of a bribe. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has informed us in the Committee that he has seen the world "bribes" entered in accounts. I do not doubt he has, but I imagine that the accounts which he saw were those which would never have been produced in a Court of Law. It is curious to note that, so far as I can judge, the Magistrate refers by name to three witnesses only who entered the word "lach" and he does not accept as evidence against Mr. Samson the statements of 2 of them namely, Gover Dharsi and Hansraj Javat. The only case on which he depends in which the word "lach" is entered is the entry made by Ratansi Lalji who died in June 1913. Great stress has naturally been laid upon this entry because the man died before the charge of bribery was made. It may be noted as curious that considering the importance of this evidence the only testimony as to the handwriting of Ratansi was that of Mehta Narandas who was Mehta to 6 of the witnesses, including the accused Passu Mulji. Apart from that, however, it appears from Mr. Samson's statement that the entry relied upon is "Nava Wadani lach" and Mr. Samson's contention was that the original entry might have been, as were two other entries in the same book "Nava Wadana." The probability of this can only be judged after an examination of the exhibit; but the entry of the word "lach" remains, in my opinion suspicious.

MR. SAMSON'S BANKING ACCOUNT.

We next come to the evidence of Mr. Samson's Banking account. I do not think that anything definite can fairly be made out against Mr. Samson on this account. It is admitted by the Magistrate that the payments into the account in no way coincide with the bribes alleged in evidence to have been given. The Magistrate, as I understand, suggests that this may be accounted for by the fact that other bribes may have been given of which no evidence has been forthcoming; but it is quite impossible to make an assumption of this kind a ground for dismissal. The payments into the Bank do not appear to have been excessive and no man can be dismissed on his Banking account unless it is one which he could never have acquired honestly. The Magistrate points out what he considers the coincidence of Mr. Samson's return from leave with the allegations or bribery against him; but Mr. Samson had long been in the service of the Trust in posts in which he could have demanded bribes and if probabilities are to be looked at it appears to me somewhat more curious that there is no allegation of dishonest conduct before the dealings with these particular merchants. It must I think strike the Trustees that if Mr. Samson had begun demanding bribes at this time he did so in an extraordinarily reckless way considering his position in the Trust.

If we consider general probabilities it must be allowed that in such cases there are seldom general complaints about bribery without some foundation and full allowance must of course be made for the fact that the Magistrate saw and heard the witnesses personally and great respect must therefore be paid to the conclusions which he formed. On the other hand it must be remembered that, supposing there was any intention of fabricating evidence the defence had very ample opportunities of doing so. The case was prolonged to an extreme length with numerous adjournments and the defence was not in any way obliged to disclose its case until the prosecution had been in progress for several months I gather from the case that Mr. Samson demanded from the Trust's tenants larger increases than he expected the Trust ultimately to enforce and I think this is a system which might readily be abused. Such a demand might easily be made the cloak for a bribe. On the other hand, especially if it were made in an overbearing manner, it might give rise to such feelings of fear and ill will among the Trust's tenants as would lead them to combine to get rid of the person making it.

FURTHER ENQUIRY NECESSARY.

It appears to me therefore that further enquiry is necessary and I think that it can only be adequately made by an Officer specially appointed for the purpose and I think that Government may well be asked to appoint such an Officer. There would not be sufficient justification for doing so if it were only a question of justice to Mr. Samson. If the Board determined to do what might possibly be an injustice to him, that would be no concern of Government. But the question has a wider aspect. On the one hand the credit of the Board's Administration has been affected and many people are doubtless ready to believe that bribery is wide-spread among its subordinates. On the other hand nothing could be more detrimental to the proper performance of their duties not merely by the Board's subordinates but by those of the Municipality and of all public bodies than the idea that they are at the mercy of a combination of persons who are willing to fabricate evidence against them. The point therefore is one of public importance and I think Government should be asked to take the action required. I am not prepared to express any opinion that Mr. Samson is innocent, but I am not personally ready to take the responsibility of the possible injustice to him of dismissing him upon the evidence as it stands with its apparent inconsistencies and occasional improbabilities.

At the outset Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that, Mr. Orr should vacate the Chair, and some other Trustee occupy it as, in Mr. Wacha's opinion Mr. Orr had all throughout displayed a spirit of partisanship in favour of Mr. Samson.

The Chairman ruled the motion as being out of order.

Mr. Orr then explained to the Trustees the circumstances which gave rise to the case. Mr. Orr said that Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate had not only acquitted the persons whom Mr. Samson prosecuted under the orders of the Board for alleging that he had received bribes but the Magistrate had expressed a belief that Mr. Samson was actually guilty of receiving bribes. As a result of this judgment Mr. Samson had been suspended, and asked to give his reasons as to why he should not be dismissed. In reply Mr. Samson had presented an appeal and a supplementary letter. The Committee had considered the whole position and the report of the majority was before them, Mr. Orr moved that the report be adopted.

MR. WACHA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that the report was entirely incorrect and quite misleading. It was not the report of the majority, as he was not present during the deliberations of the Committee. It should have been worded as being the report of the "majority of those who were present." He thought that the report was disingenuous, and tortuous. Mr. Wacha moved an amendment, that the report be so amended as to embody the fact that, he, (Mr. Wacha) was not present at the deliberations of the Committee.

Mr. Orr said that, he was prepared to add a post-script to that effect, but he could not amend the report as it had been drafted by the Committee. It was the Committee's report that they had before them.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that he was in the minority. The case had been investigated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who had examined a large number of witnesses and had heard both sides. The Magistrate had come to certain conclusions. Mr. Samson had since then submitted certain representations, which were wholly of an ex-parte character. On the strength of these ex-parte representations Mr. Orr had recommended the retention of Mr. Samson in the service of the Trust. A majority of the Committee were of opinion that the matter should be referred to a judicial tribunal where both parties would be represented. Sir Ebrahim however thought that Government had power to appeal to the High Court in cases of acquittal.

Mr. Cadell thought that in the present case the defamation complained of was evidently on the magistrate's finding of facts, one of a justifiable character. He did not think that the High Court would entertain an appeal in this case.

Sir Ibrahim observed that if the accused were rightly acquitted, then they had succeeded in proving the allegations made by them against Mr. Samson and Mr Samson had failed to establish his case. It was however open to Government to consult the Public Prosecutor as to the chances of the success of an appeal.

Mr. Simcox, expressed an opinion that it was possible for Mr. Samson, to move the High-Court to expunge from the Magistrate's Judgment his findings as to the Magistrate's belief that Mr. Samson had taken bribes or was actually guilty of taking bribes.

Mr. Wacha observed that it was not their business to consult the Public Prosecutor, but they should give the Public Prosecutor to prosecute both the bribe giver and bribe taker. There had been an attempt to save Mr. Samson, by hook or crook. Mr. Wacha was strongly of opinion that this was not a correct procedure in disposing of a matter of such importance to the public

Several other members at this stage took part in the discussion, and it was proposed that the matter should be referred to the Trust's Solicitors, asking them to advise in the matter.

Mr. Wacha: Why should you go behind the Magistrate's Judgment? This is a most extraordinary procedure?

It was agreed to postpone further discussion, pending a reference to the Trust's Solicitors.

ACCIDENT TO M. AND S. M. MAIL TRAIN

BITS OF METAL PLACED ON THE LINE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHANDRAGIRI, July 20.

The Madras and S. M. daily mixed mail was stopped at Kurabalakota on the Ghat line about noon on Monday by bits of metal which had been placed on the line. The spot is only twelve miles from the Madras Governor's camp at Madanapalle.

TARKESWAR RAILWAY COLLISION.

STATION MASTER ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The Sessions Judge of Hughli has disposed of an appeal preferred by Haridas Banerjee, Station Master of Tarkeswar, who was fined by the Magistrate Rs. 100 for endangering the safety of passengers in connection with a collision between a passenger and a goods train. The Judge acquitted the accused, as at the time of the collision he was not on duty.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be better if the Municipality were to introduce voting by ballot at the next Municipal General Election, as it would relieve a great many voters from the unnecessary trouble and inconveniences caused to them by the overzealous agents of candidates, for seats in the Municipal Corporation. It will also be a great boon to voters to exercise their freewill in voting for a certain candidate to whom they have promised their votes. They will also be free from the undue pressure and influence of their common friends and acquaintances, who are generally present on the election day to bring pressure on electors to vote in favour of their own favourite candidate. Every one who has had the opportunity of witnessing such spectacles must pity the modest voters for not exercising their rights by simply asking the agent of a candidate to mind his own business.

Voting by ballot was recently introduced at Poona at the last general election of the Poona Municipality and why should not the same system be tried here at the next Municipal General Election, since it proved successful there. I am told by one of my hon. friends that so far, there was no pulling of the electors to pieces in the polling office by the introduction of this system in Poona. This system is prevalent in institutions here as well as in foreign countries. It was also tried at Ahamadnagar some time back.

A voter should be left to himself and should only be guided by the Municipal staff in the polling enclosure, to fill in the voting form, and on no account should any one be allowed to go with a voter inside the enclosure. Thus a voter will find opportunity to vote for his own candidate and would not be subjected to any shoving and pulling by the agents of candidates in the struggle of inducing him to vote for their respective candidates. I hope the Municipal Corporation will consider this important question and introduce at the next General Election, this kind of reform which will put a stop to the disgusting scenes which are familiar on such occasions and adopt such measures to prevent the usual scandalous practices of personation.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, July 19, 1915. S. D. N.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

A PLEADER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARISAL, July 19.

In the Barisal Conspiracy Case, which is being tried before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Shyama Ch. Dutta, the pleader who was instrumental in causing the arrest of the gang, was cross-examined at great length.

Witness said he was a member of the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti, the members of which were against the partition of Bengal and not in favour of boycott. Three meeting he attended did not advocate the propaganda of boycott. He took to swadeshi articles. On one occasion his father brought foreign made cloth and his neighbours objected. He did not know whether the members of the Samiti were looked upon with suspicion. The leaders of Barisal were watched. He went on deputation to Calcutta to attend the meeting at the Town Hall to congratulate Lord Morley. He was not a Kabya Bisharad medalist as a martyr. He got a crack on his head from a lathi blow by a Gurkha in 1905 or 1906. He did not know that there was a treatise called "honour to the oppressed" and that he was included in the list of the "oppressed."

CONVERSATIONS WITH JANAKI DAS

Janaki Das came to Barisal and he had a talk with him about dacoities in general and the Kamakuri dacoity in particular. He had no discussion with him about who the dacoits might be. Janaki Das was at first disinclined to make any statement. Witness gave him an assurance that no harm would be done to him. Das was afraid of the Samiti people. Witness did not give him an assurance about the Samiti people Das did not express any fear about the police. He was afraid lest he should be entangled in the case as an accused. Witness assured him that he would get into no trouble.

Witness said he had been getting some Government briefs since the last year. He did not expect any reward from the Government when he obtained Das' statement. He did not complain to any body at any time that many briefs were going to others and not to him. Government briefs had not made any perceptible addition to his income. It had increased only by an insignificant fraction.

RANGOON NAVJOT CASE.

ISSUES FRAMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 20.

The suit brought by the Hon. Mr. M. Cowasjee and three others against Bella by her guardian S. Cowasjee was on the board before Justice Young for the settlement of issues. The suit asked for a declaration that the first defendant was not entitled to the use and the benefits of the Parsi Fire Temple in Dalhousie Street or to attend at or participate in any religious ceremonies, and for an injunction restraining her from entering the temple and the second defendant from taking the first defendant into the temple premises.

After considerable discussion the following issues were framed:—(1) Does the plaint disclose any cause of action; (2) is this suit maintainable; (3) who were entitled to the benefits of the fire temple; (4) (4) is the first defendant the daughter of a Parsi mother; (5) is it possible for the first defendant being daughter of a non-Parsi father to be initiated (a) into Zoroastrian religion and (b) into Parsi community. The hearing of the issues will come in its turn.

TAXATION OF TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the discussion at the last meeting of the Legislative Council of Bombay, I am glad to note that the Hon. Mr. Parekh has recommended to Government the reduction of taxation and relaxation of the restriction on the toddy traffic. On this subject I have had to write often, pointing out the desirability of facilating the production of the pure juice of the *brab* and Khajuri trees and encouraging the consumption of milder beverages. I trust that the attention of Government being constantly drawn to the point, they will be pleased to abandon their policy of favouring *Mhoras* and *Bewras* and prevent the people from taking to cheap brandies and whiskies.

May I take this opportunity to bring to public notice the fact that much dissatisfaction is felt at the policy of the Excise Depot and that the spirits sold at village shops in Salsette and Bassein are of bad and inferior quality? It is desirable that the toddy should be cheapened. The driving out of the liquors and spirits manufactured from toddy is to be deeply regretted; there is no alternative but to meekly submit to the fiat, hoping, however, though it may be against hope, that Government will be graciously pleased in due course to restore to the people their time-honoured beverages. If Government wish to lessen the temptations to drink with a view to decreasing intemperance let the number of grog-shops be reduced, let the toddy production be increased and let the juice be sold at prices within the reach of the poor. The best way of checking intemperance would be to send the school master abroad, followed by temperance literature and lectures.

Trusting you will kindly publish this letter,—Yours, etc.,

C. M. MENDES,

Bhayendar, 14th July 1915.

"The Civil and Military Gazette" says that it will be noticed with regret in to-day's casualty list the name of Lieut. A. H. Parker, 1st. Punjab Rifle Volunteers as wounded in France. Lieut Aubery Parker is a well-known member of the Indian Civil Service who was until recently a district and Sessions Judge. When at Home on leave he obtained his aviation certificate and shortly after the war he volunteered and was accepted for the Royal Flying Corps. He has, the paper believes been on active duty in France for several months.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Famine and Flood in India.

The "Bengalee":—It is gratifying to learn that Government have given in this week eightly thousand rupees to Tipperah and Noakhali as agricultural loans and ten thousand for gratuitous relief. But the grant is still very insufficient. The great majority of the sufferers are owners of land but are without money in hand. They can tide over the present difficulty if they receive loans. The security which they offer is good. The professional money-lenders are unable to advance money for they have no money themselves. The Loan offices and the Co-operative Banks are in a similar position. So the great need is of money. Government should make larger grants for loans. Gratuitous relief will then be not necessary in these cases, and ought to be reserved for the landless labourers and for persons who live on alms. Famine-relief-works ought to be opened by the Government and the District Board. We understand that steps have been taken in this direction in Noakhali. It was hoped that the *aus* crop would alleviate the present distress. But the Brahmaputra is again in flood and a considerable part of Tippera is under water. The whole town of Silchar has been flooded and the misery of the people knows no bound. It is apprehended that the waters of the Brahmaputra will soon pour into the Megna and Padma and other districts will soon be affected. Both the jute and paddy crops will then be totally destroyed. For they cannot stand another flood. The outlook is therefore, full of anxiety. We have no desire to exaggerate the situation. But the authorities, as is expected, must look at it with an eye to the future. We learn that the Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell feels keenly for the starving population and intends earnestly to save them. He will earn the gratitude of the people if he succeeds in doing so. He ought to take time by the forelock. For time is life. We anxiously await his statement in the Council meeting at Dacca.

Sociology in Mankind.

The "Punjabee":—The method of man in dealing with his fellow-men is not the method of nature in dealing with merely natural beings. Sociology is something more than biology. The law of survival of the fittest, which is inexorable in the purely biological world, is subject to wholesome restrictions in the world of man. Here the guiding law is not competition pure and simple, but competition working alongside of co-operation, competition tempered by love and sympathy. The hospitals and nurseries, the homes for the cripple and the blind, the reformatories the poor houses and asylums for the insane and a hundred other institutions, what are they but so many contrivances by which man seeks to prolong the lives of fellowmen who, for some reason or other, have proved unfit in the struggle for existence? To allow there poor and unfortunate brothers to be swept away by nature's inexorable and pitiless law is a course which, so long as it can be helped, is abhorrent to all humane men.

Ancient Rome and India.

The "Madras Mail":—Although numerous hoards of Roman coins have been discovered in various parts of Southern India, such finds have been rare in Northern India. It has been said that "in the North, large quantities of Roman gold were probably melted down and re-issued." There is no direct evidence in support of this statement. On the other hand, there is reason to suppose that the overland traffic between Europe and Northern India was comparatively limited, and never carried on on such a scale as the maritime trade with the South, on account of the extreme difficulties that beset the land routes through hostile tribes and mountain barriers. The bulk of the trade was in the hands of Indian traders, who used to traverse the Central Asian and Persian trade routes, carrying their merchandise laboriously to the ports of the Caspian, Black Sea and the Levant. The Hindu kingdoms of Northern India remained very exclusive and generally shut off from the curiosity of foreign visitors and traders. We know from contemporary accounts how Alexander's victorious course was stoutly resisted by even the petty Chiefs of the Punjab and how short lived were the Indian conquests of the Greek invaders. Although there seems to be little doubt as to the continuance of a certain amount of Greek and Roman influence in parts of the Punjab and in the region which at present constitutes the North-Western Frontier Province, so long as Bactria was governed by Princes of Greek origin, it cannot be said definitely that there was ever any great commercial activity between Rome and Northern India, except through the coastal towns. Apart from the great lack of facilities for communication, the people, on account of their orthodoxy, were averse to any association with outsiders professing foreign religions.

A DARING BURGLARY AT CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A daring burglary is reported to have taken place on Monday morning in the premises of Messrs. Newman and Co., well-known booksellers and stationers of Calcutta, involving a loss of a large number of fountain pens estimated at over Rs. 300 in value. The burglar might have got in by climbing up the pipe on to the roof and breaking open the skylight and after getting into the room might have broken open the case containing the fountain pens.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GOVERNORS VISIT TO CENTRAL GYMNASIUM.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Poona Central Gymnasium at Wanowrie early this morning and were received by General Brooking, Commanding the Division Captain Crowdy, Brigade-Major and Lieutenant Ranger, Superintendent of Physical Training. Lord and Lady Willingdon remained at the Gymnasium for about an hour, witnessing a series of very interesting feats performed by recruits and N. C. O's of the Dorset and Border Regiments in turn. With regard to practical field work, a demonstration of outpost sentry attack was given. The idea was that a picquet sentry was attacked by a hidden enemy from unknown positions and the men advanced to charge a trench and continued the charge on the retiring enemy. The physical exercises as explained by General Brooking and Lieutenant Ranger were so combined as to play generally on the whole system, external and internal muscles and internal organs such as heart and lungs. A side show in gymnastics *viz* hand balancing of boy Fred Thomson, 8 years old son of Sergt.-Major Thomson of the Gymnastic Staff interested their Excellencies very much in addition to the bayonet fighting under Sergt.-Major Mager's instructions.

BOGUS EMIGRATION AGENTS AT WORK

ENTICING AWAY YOUNG WOMEN FROM MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

A report from Pallipuram in South Malabar states that a class of agents are at work actively in the locality, enticing away young women and girls by offering presents to them and their relations and by promising remunerative employment to those who are prepared to emigrate. The destination of the emigrants is not mentioned, but the report says that in several instances the girls have managed to get back to their homes after experiencing bad treatment and being altogether sadly disillusioned.

LORD A. DOUGLAS AND HIS CHILD.

COMPLETE CUSTODY REFUSED.

Remarkable letters written by Lady Alfred Douglas, wife of Lord Alfred Douglas, to his mother, Sybil Marchioness of Queensberry, were read in the Chancery Division on June 30 before Mr. Justice Eve.

Counsel stated that the letters had not been read before in the course of the litigation with regard to the custody of the child of Lord and Lady Alfred Douglas. The matter before the Court was an application by Lord Alfred Douglas to have an order of the Court, made in May, 1913, varied. This order directed that the child, Raymond Wilfrid Shotto Douglas, should spend the first two-fifths of each vacation with the father and the second three-fifths with the maternal grandfather, Colonel Custance, of Weston Hall, Norwich.

The application was resisted by Colonel Custance and Lady Alfred Douglas.

Counsel for Lord Alfred asked for an order for the boy to spend the whole of his holidays with the father and to remain completely in his custody. Counsel read letters from Lady Alfred Douglas. In the first she wrote:—

I shall always love Bosie though I am afraid to live with him again at present.

In another she wrote:—

My father is angry with me all the time because I love Bosie still. I am utterly helpless since I made those settlements. Perhaps it would be better for Bosie to divorce me for desertion. I only wish I had courage enough to kill myself.

"YOUR LOVING GIRL."

Counsel read a letter written from her father's house by Lady Alfred to her husband:—

Darling Bosie,—I am so glad and so thankful. It was a splendid triumph. God bless you.—Your loving girl.

Counsel read an affidavit by Lord Alfred in which he said Colonel Custance systematically spoiled the body when he was staying at Weston Hall and endeavoured to set him against his father.

An affidavit by Lady Alfred said that the allegation with regard to her father's conduct to her was untrue.

In a letter to his wife Lord Alfred said he had made two applications to the War Office to go to the war, but so far had not been successful. The letter went on:—

I should be only too pleased to go to the war and equally pleased to be killed, as I have now nothing to live for. I dare say I shall get a commission now.

The judge refused to vary the order. It would not be to the advantage of the boy to be under the complete control of his father, who was incapable of self-control.

The summons was dismissed with costs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

ASSIGNMENT VALID IN LAW.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

JOGMOHANDAS RANCHHODDAS, A FIRM, Appellants and second defendants, v. KUPPA DHULLA AND CO., A FIRM, Respondents and plaintiffs, AND BAI PARVATIBAI.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who held that the plaintiffs (respondents) were entitled to attach the money in the hands of the receivers for their own benefit.

The Hon. Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the appellants.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the respondents.

The facts which gave rise to the original suit are briefly these. On 26th July 1913, the plaintiffs Kuppa Dhulla & Co., obtained a decree against one Parvatibai for Rs. 4,498-5-9 and costs. In execution of the said decree the plaintiffs attached the sum of Rs. 15,000 payable to Parvatibai by the receivers in suit No. 59 of 1909 under the consent decree passed in that suit on 19th December, 1912. Thereupon the firm of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas asked the plaintiffs to raise the attachment to the extent of the claim which they had under an Indenture of Mortgage of the 6th of July 1912 made between Parvatibai and the firm of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas to secure payment of Rs. 12 159-12-7 with interest at 9 p. c. On the 2nd ofOctober 1913 the firm of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas took out a summons against the plaintiffs requiring the attachment levied by them to be raised. On the summons an order was made that the attachment levied should continue to the extent of Rs. 7,000 in the hands of the said receivers and be raised as regards the balance on the condition that the plaintiffs should file a suit on or before 8th December 1913 to establish their right to the Rs. 7,000.

SUIT ON MORTGAGE.

Accordingly the plaintiffs filed a suit on 8th November, contending that the mortgage of 6th July 1912 in favour of the firm of Jugmohandas was not "bona-fide" but was made collusively by Parvati and her nephew one Manilal Gokuldas a partner in the firm to defeat the creditors of Parvati. They also impeached the mortgage on the further ground that the same amounted to a fraudulent preference of particular creditors to the prejudice of the other creditors.

The sum of Rs. 12,000 and odd mentioned above was in respect of the firm of Raghunath Tarachand whose sole proprietor was Gordhandas Raghunathdas. When Gordhandas died, suit No. 59 of 1909 was filed for the administration of his estate. Certain persons were appointed receivers. On 10th October 1910 an agreement was made between the receivers and Parvatibai whereby they sold to her the business of Raghunath Tarachand with all goods in the shop and the right to occupy the shop for Rs. 1 900. Parvatibai carried on the business of Raghunath Tarachand and the receivers in their books opened an account in the name of Parvati. The account was continued in Samvat year 1967. By the end of that year Rs. 16,661 were due to Parvatibai in the receivers' books together with interest. That debt was compromised when the consent decree was passed in 1913 for Rs. 15,000.

DECISION OF THE LOWER COURT.

The question before the lower court was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to attach that amount or whether precedence should be given to the mortgage in favour of the firm of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas. It was argued by the plaintiffs before the lower court that the assignment by Parvatibai of a part of the debt due by the receivers to her was not valid in law. His Lordship held that it seemed clear to him that this mortgage was an assignment of a part of the debt due by the receivers to Parvati and, therefore, a claim under it could not be sustained.

On the other question whether the second defendants' firm proved that there was good consideration for the mortgage, his Lordship held that there was and the transaction could not be set aside on the ground that the second defendants were not acting in good faith.

His Lordship however held that the plaintiffs must succeed on the first ground viz. that the mortgage itself was invalid as transferring a part only of the debt. The plaintiffs therefore would be entitled to recover out of the Rs. 7,000 the amount of their claim under their decree. His Lordship further held that the plaintiffs were entitled to attach the money in the hands of the receivers for their own benefit.

Before their Lordships the lower court's judgment was challenged by the appellants' counsel on the ground that the mortgage in favour of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas was not invalid as transferring a part only of the debt.

Mr. Davar for the respondents supported the lower court's judgment.

APPELLATE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

In the course of their judgment, their Lordships after reciting the facts of the case said that issues of facts having been found by the lower court in favour of the defendants, the case was not disposed of in their favour, because two points appeared to be doubtful to the learned judge, both of which he found in favour of the plaintiffs. The first point was that the assignment of 6th July 1912 purported to be an assignment in favour of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas Bombay Hindu, whereas it was intended to be an assignment to the firm carrying on business in the name of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas; secondly that it was an assignment of a part of the debt and as such could not be validly assigned in Law.

LAW POINTS ON ASSUMPTION OF FACTS

Both these points of Law were based upon assumption of facts which were disputed on the part of the second defendants. First, as regards the form of assignment, as between Parvatibai, the assignor and the assignees, it was quite clear from the evidence that the intention was to assign a debt of Rs. 12,000 and interest to the firm of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas. The assignor was in the assignment described as the borrower and the assignees were described as lender and it recited that the borower was indebted in the sum of Rs. 12 159-12-7 and that the lender having demanded of the borrower payment of such sum and that the barrower being unable to pay the said sum had requested the lender to give her some further time and in consideration therefore had agreed to mortgage the said debt of Rs. 12,000 with all interest then due and henceforth to become due and all right, title and interest whatsoever of the borrower into and upon the said debt, to the lender.

MERITS OF EVIDENCE.

The evidence was quite clear and uncontradicted. It was given by Manilal, a partner in the firm of the second defendants. Manilal proved that pressure was brought with regard to moneys advanced to Parvatibai and therefore he being a nephew of Parvatibai demanded the moneys of her and asked her to pass a document to his firm and then she passed a document in respect of the sum of Rs. 12,000 which she claimed from the receivers. Now as between Parvatibai and the firm of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas Parvatibai could not dispute that the firm were the assignees of this debt, and it appeared to their Lordships that the plaintiffs having failed to prove that the assignment was not "bona-fide" or made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors, they could not say that Parvatibai had no right to dispose of the property. The word Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas appearing in the assignment appeared to be used, (to quote the words of Mr. Justice Farren) as a compendious description of the names of the partners of the firm of Jugmohandas Ranchhoddas. You could always prove who were the partners in a firm and you could always correct, and even correct descriptions given in the documents by extrinsic evidence. The Law was as stated in Norton on Construction of Deeds. (His Lordship read the passage from Norton). Where a firm was made a party to a deed evidence was admissible to show who constituted the firm at that time. Ray v Ray 2 ch. 249. Their Lordships were of opinion that the first point upon which the learned judge held against the second defendants was not a good point. The next question was, was the debt assigned on 6th July 1912 a portionu of another debt? The 12,000 which was the subject of the assignment was described as a sum which was due to the borrower by the receivers in suit No. 59 of 1909, and the operative part of the assignment stated that the borrower had assigned to the lender all that principal sum of Rs. 12,000 now due under agreement of 10th October 1910. The debt became due by the receivers upon payment by Parvatibai to James Finlay & Co., and the debt due by the receivers to that firm was Rs. 12 000 in accordance with the terms of the fourth clause dated 10th October 1910. Money had in fact been paid by Parvatibai beforehand in October and the statement in the assignment, as far as it enabled their Lordships to judge was quite correct. But it was said that the account kept by the receivers this sum of Rs. 12,000 was entered to the credit of Parvatibai as on 17th October 1910 and afterwards became merely an item and ceased to be a debt capable of assignment. That depended upon whether the amounts credited to Parvatibai were appropriated and discharged off her debt before the date of assignment of the debt to the second defendants' firm.

ASSIGNMENT NOT A PART OF DEBT.

The Law was stated in the Contract Act as contained in secs. 59, 60 and 61 and it appeared to their Lordships on the accounts that no conclusion could be drawn, that the debtors had carried the appropriation of any payments made by them in discharge of Rs. 12 000 or any portion of their debt. The amount due to Parvatibai by the receivers was up to the date of the consent decree always in excess of Rs. 12 000 and at the date of the consent decree amounted to over Rs. 17,000; and the consent decree in express terms referred to the liability of the receivers as their liability under the agreement of 10th October 1910, and secondly as their liability for advances made by Parvatibai. At the time of the consent decree, the assignees of these two liabilities were the second defendants' firm of Jugmohandas and Virji Madhavji and the evidence of Manilal showed that they consented to Parvatibai settling with the receivers for Rs. 15,000 which they agreed to divide between them in proportion of their debts. Under these circumstances, it appeared to their Lordships that it could not be said that the assignment was a part of the debt and therefore, the assumption of fact on which the learned judge based his decision failed. Their Lordships therefore, reversed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs including all costs undisposed of or reserved. The appeal was allowed.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Messrs. Malvi, Hira'al, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

Solicitors for the first respondent:—Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SEQUEL TO AN ACQUITTAL.

"WITNESS BOX NOT PLATFORM FOR PERJURY."

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

BAI SOONABAI PATEL v. FARAMROZ PALLONJI PASTAKIA AND BAI DINBAI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Bombay, who declined to give sanction applied for by Bai Soonabai Patel and rejected the application.

Bai Soonabai Patel was prosecuted in the court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on a charge of kidnapping in 1914. The case against her was found to be false and she was acquitted. Bai Soonabai then applied to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for a sanction to prosecute the opponents under section 195 Criminal Procedure Code, but the Magistrate refused to grant the sanction observing "In the matter of sanction a duty is imposed on me of exercising the discretion given to courts judicially. In doing so I have to see whether any public good will be promoted by a criminal prosecution, and whether there is a reasonable probability that a conviction would be the result. I have not the slightest doubt that no conviction is possible. The applicant's evidence standing alone cannot carry conviction. Witnesses are all hostile and not above suspicion. From their conduct and relationship I am satisfied that they will not give any evidence in the applicant's favour and I must not allow the witness-box to be the platform for perjury. The applicant is justified in asking the court to protect her against false charges but an acquittal will only make matter worse. I am however clearly of opinion that there is no prospect of a conviction. That being the case, no public good will be served by granting the sanction."

Their Lordships rejected the application.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON AN AWARD.

ADVERSE POSSESSION AGAINST A CONVICT

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

ABDULLA ALLADIN MAHOMED DAMA v. AHMED ALLARAKHIA.

In this suit the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to carry out the terms of a certain award; that the plaintiff may be declared to be entitled to the moneys awarded to one Sarabai by that award; that it may be declared that the plaintiff was entitled to a ¼ share in three immoveable properties mentioned in the plaint; and that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff two sums of Rs. 1,650 and Rs. 500 awarded to the said Sarabai by the said award.

Mr. J. H. Vakeel with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, Mr. Desai and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant.

THE PROPERTY AND ITS SETTLEMENT.

One Peerbhoy Khimji Khoja, a Sunni Khoja, settled three immoveable properties on certain trusts, on the 29th June, 1868. He had a wife Sonibai, a son Allarakhia and a daughter Rehmatbai. Under the settlement the rents and profits were to be spent for the maintenance of Peerbhoy's family, during Peerbhoy's life-time, and, after Peerbhoy's death the rents and profits were to go first towards the maintenance of Sonibai and the balance to the children of Sonibai and Peerbhoy, in the manner Peerbhoy may appoint. Peerbhoy died intestate in 1884 without making any appointment. In 1879 Allarakhia, Peerbhoy's only son, was sentenced to transportation for life having been convicted of forgery. Allarakhia had two sons, Ahmad and Jan Mahomed, and on Allarakhia's transportation these two sons took possession of the three immoveable properties and delivered the rents. Sonibai died in 1891. Ahmad and Jan Mahomed continued in possession and enjoyment of the three properties till the 11th May 1911 when Jan Mahomed died leaving a will whereby he appointed his wife Sarabai sole executrix and residuary legatee. Thereafter Ahmad continued in sole possession of the three properties and disputes arose between Ahmed and Sarabai in regard to the three properties. By an agreement of reference dated 29th July, 1913, these disputes were referred to the sole arbitration of one Mahmadbhoy Hasham Banatwalla. The arbitrator made his award on the 24th March, 1914; and by the award certain sums of money and a quarter share in the three immoveable properties were awarded to Sarabai. Sarabai died on the 28th April, 1914; and the plaintiff, sued as Sarabai's executor to enforce the award in favour of Sarabai.

THE CONVICT'S RETURN.

The defendant contended that shortly after the reference to arbitration, it had become known that Allarakhia had been released and was returning to Bombay. The defendant and his solicitors thereupon informed the arbitrator of that fact and intimated to him that the arbitration was futile. Allarakhia had upon thereafter, and before the award, returned and had taken possession of the properties. The defendant contended that the agreement of reference was arrived at between the parties under the mistaken belief that Allarakhia would never return and that his interest in the properties had ceased. The agreement was void in law, not binding on the parties, and could not be enforced. The defendant also raised various other defences.

Mr. Vakil cited authorities to show that the defendant having failed to take any step to revoke the reference or have the award set aside it was not open to him to now say that it was not binding. Further, it was wrong to say that the defendant had no interest in the properties at the time of the award as the defendant had acquired Allarakhia's interest in the properties by adverse possession. The intention on the part of the plaintiff and Jan Mahomed to hold the property adversely to Allarakhia was shown by their course of dealing with the property.

A MISTAKE OF FACT.

Mr. Taraporewala relied on section 20 of the Contract Act to show that the agreement of reference having been arrived at under a mistake of fact the whole reference was void. There could be no adverse possession as the sons of Allarakhia never intended to hold the property adversely to him.

After hearing evidence for the plaintiff his Lordship pronounced judgment. His Lordship said that he could not doubt that the agreement of reference to arbitration was made under a genuine mistake of fact. then Allarakhia did return the agreement was void, not only voidable, and everything further done under it was void. If the brothers had thought that Allarakhia was coming back they would never have gone to arbitration, and they could never have thought of claming adversely to him. The suit was dismissed with all costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Jehangir, Seervai, Minocher and Hiralal.

SHORT CAUSE.

DECEASED BROTHER'S LIABILITIES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RAHIMABAI ALIAS BAIBAI, WIDOW OF ABDUL RAZAK v. IBRAHIM HAJI ABDUL RAHIM AND FATMABAI, WIDOW OF HAJI ABDUL RAHIM HAJI AHMED.

The plaintiff was the widow of one Abdul Razak Haji Abdul Karim a Cutchee Memon who died intestate in Calcutta in September 1900, without leaving any issue. The deceased left eight immoveable properties in Bombay and one in Calcutta. The defendants were the heirs and the legal representatives of one Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Ahmed, deceased, who was the brother of the plaintin the first defendant being his son and the 2nd defendant his widow.

The plaintiff alleged that being an illiterate purdah woman she gave a general power of attorney to her brother to look after and manage all her affairs and deal with her properties on her behalf including the power to borrow monies and to mortgage the properties. She herself was content to receive Rs. 1,500 a month from him, never asked for other accounts and allowed him to retain the whole of the surplus income on her behalf. Her brother was allowed Rs. 250 for his trouble in managing her estate. This state of affairs continued till December 1914 when her brother died. The plaintiff made up a statement of account showing that Rs. 1,45,906 were due to her by her deceased brother at the time of his death. She also asked for a declaration that certain investments made by him were made with monies belonging to her and that she was entitled to recover the same with interest.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 145,906 for the declaration as prayed for and appointed the plaintiff receiver with all powers to recover the monies due under the investments.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff holding the Hon. the Advocate-General's brief.

The defendants did not appear.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Sec. 38.

671-12.—Esmail Mahomed Memon v. Cassum Husein, M B Chothia, This Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 2 years on the 16th July, 1913.

714-12.—Azra Abdulla and Janmahomed Rahim Khoja v. M A Wadia, Cr No. 2 B, Shroff D and D, Adjourned from 17-3.15.

87-13.—Ardesir Dadabhai Gariwala v. Cursetji Bomanji Pavri, Cr No. 8 Merwanji Khudabux Aga, Cr No. 9, Madan Dewsy & Co, Cr No. 1. Vachha & Co, 30.6-15.

530-12.—M B Chothia, Kikabhai Rajabali v. Nandramdas Mathuradas & ors, Crs No. 35, Payne and Co, Rawal & Co, Crs. No. 3, Daphtary F and D.

130-14.—M B Chothia, Mahason bin Abdula bin Rajab v. Mulchand Hemraj and anr, Cr No. 1, Little and Co.

212 15.—M B Chothia, Jusab Ayub Cutchi Memon and Esmail Ayub Cutchi Memon v. Suleman Aba Mahomed, Cr No. 5, Mulla & M.

636-13.—M B Chothia, Ganpatrao Atmaram Jayaker & Vinayek Atmaram Jayaker v. Tejmul Bhagchand & Co, Crs No. 2, Amin and Desai.

658-13.—Hiralal & Co, Prabhakar Govind Vaidya v. The Texas Company, Cr No. 119, Little and Co.

523.14.—Hiralal & Co, Nasarbhai Hassum Khoja v. J S Mody & Co, Crs No. 11, Dubash & Co.

96-15.—Hiralal & Co, Percival Quism v. Dhondu Raghunath, Cr No. 1, in person.

AMERICAN DENTIST
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Rs. 3 only.
Fillings, Artificial Teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A CONFID..NCE TRICK.

STUDENT DEFRAUDED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, Inspector Melville charged Kahimbux Anandu, a fortune-teller by profession, with cheating a student by name Naranbas Morarji, who resided at Kalbadevi.

The accused was defended by Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law.

It was alleged that the accused represented himself as a fortune-teller and made friends with the complainant in the Charni Road Gardens. He told the complainant that he could be rich beyond the dreams of avarice, if he would only make an effort to secure that wealth. He further suggested that in order to secure all this wealth it was necessary to perform some mysterious ceremonies, which he undertook to perform if money for the expenses was forthcoming, and it was agreed by the complainant to pay him Rs. 25 for that purpose. It was arranged before they parted on that day that the accused should be paid the money on the morrow of the day, when the sum was handed over to the accused. They again met there after two days, when the accused asked for another sum of Rs. 25, which was required in order to liberate a cow from the hands of a butcher. The accused also paid other similar sums on various occasions for performing further mysterious ceremonies to the extent of Rs. 320. The complainant not satisfied with the success he had already achieved, asked for a further sum of Rs. 500. But the boy who had been sent to Bombay to prosecute his studies had spent all the monies his mother had sent him, and when he asked her repeatedly to send this large amount, her suspicions were aroused, and she came down to Bombay from Khambalia to look into the boy's affairs. The complainant made a clean breast of the affair to her and the police were informed who accompanied the complainant to the meeting place in the University Gardens, where it was arranged that the five hundred rupees were to be handed over to the accused. The police succeeded in effecting the arrest of the accused at the rendezvous.

The accused in defence said that he had not received this large sum complained about, but only Rs. 20, which was his reward for telling the fortune of the complainant. He also said that the complainant might have spent this amount in speculation, and had made this charge to screen himself.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 400, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

COMPLAINANT REFERRED TO CIVIL COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate heard the notice matter, in which Pheroshaw A. Motiwala was, at the instance of Mrs. Claridge, called upon to show cause why process should not be granted against him on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,190. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. V F Vicaji for the defendant.

The complainant alleged that on the 20th June 1913, she advanced Rs. 1,500 as a loan to the accused through her husband Mr. E. Claridge, on the accused mortgaging the Leopold Soda Water Factory. The accused undertook to repay the money by monthly instalments of Rs. 50. He, however, put the complainant off from time to time and failed to pay the instalments. He subsequently filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court but failed to mention in the list the complainant as a creditor. The complainant further alleged she subsequently learnt that the factory, which the accused mortgaged to her, had already been mortgaged to somebody else.

Mr. Vicaji contended that the complainant must have been aware of the fact that the factory had been mortgaged to Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers, as the mortgage was registered and a notice board with the words "mortgagee in possession" had been put up at the factory. There was no intention or act of cheating.

The Magistrate said the very fact that the previous mortgage was registered, was in itself a notice. He referred the lady to the Civil Court.

CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Hormusji Byramji charged Bhikaji Nusserwanji with voluntarily causing hurt. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. J. Registrar defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that he went to the accused's place to serve him with a notice when the latter rushed at him, seized him by the shirt collar and snatching a stick from a sepoy's hand, hit him with it.

The defence was that the case was brought out of personal grudge which the complainant bore the accused. The accused further alleged that the complainant abused him and rushed to assault him, and he merely pushed him back in self defence. The complainant sustained the injury by falling on a heap of tiles. The accused admitted having assaulted under provocation and offered to express regret. The complainant refused to accept the offer. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Dagdoo Raoji with selling half a grain of cocaine without a license.

On Tuesday morning a bogus customer with marked coins was sent to the accused at Bhandari Street. The latter sold the stuff and was arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BEST AND WELLKNOWN
SANDALWOOD
AND
IVORY CARVER WORKS
OF
Scenery of Jungles, Gersappa waterfalls, and all sorts of minute, deep, fashionable and skilful works.
Supplied articles to England on orders.
Won gold-medals, prizes and Testimonials.
Supplying timely.
Order to
WAMAN SUBRAO SHETTI & CO.
Sandalwood and Ivory Carver,
KUMTA DIST.
North Kanara.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 8

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

STORY OF ATTACK ON MILITARY BRIDGE GUARD.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 20.

The Lahore Special Tribunal, consisting of the three special commissioners who have been trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case, took up the Amritsar Canal Bridge case to-day. Six persons are accused in this case, five of whom: Kala Singh, Channan Singh, Harnam Singh, Atma Singa and Banta Singh, were present in the Court, while the sixth is an absconder. The accused were represented by Messrs. Saunders and Miran Bakhsh, Barristers, and the Crown by the Government Advocate, Mr Bevan Petman. Two of the accused are returned emigrants and one of them, Banta Singh, an absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case The accused Kala Singh was a reservist.

The Government Advocate opened the case for the Crown with a short statement in which he explained that Kala Singh and Channan Singh, who are alleged to have murdered Sirdar Bahadur Ichhra Singh on the 23rd June 1915 for political reasons, induced others to join them, with the result that on 12th June 1915 they attacked the military bridge guard stationed at the Valla Canal bridge near Amritsar, murdered two men named Chittar Naik and Phul Singh, and wounded three others, Kalu, Ranchit and Jamala, and took away six rifles, ammunition belts etc.

ARRESTED IN KAPURTHALA.

The Government Advocate went on to outline briefly the movements of the gang after this outrage, with the police and the villagers in pursuit, and the murder by them of two men, Gulab and Malang, one on the way to, and the other near, a ferry. After a run of 40 miles and on entering into Kapurthala territory they were arrested separately or in small parties. Before their arrest, however, they buried the rifles to avoid suspicion, which they excited wherever they went on account of the rifles they carried with them.

On Sub-Inspector Ishar Singh's evidence as to Jawand Singh, the absconder the Court passed an order against him under Section 512 C.P.C. Five men of the military guard deposed to the details of the attack on the canal bridge on the 12th June and identified their rifles, bayonets etc.

Witnesses admitted in cross-examination that the night of the occurrence was a dark one and they could not identify any of the accused.

Lachman Singh, Lambardar of Kharn, testified to Atma Singh and Harnam Singh of the village having been restricted under the Ordinance in Khara, and proved the report he made at the thana as to their disappearance since 10th June. Tahal Singh met them on the way when they had six rifles with them on 12th June. Some others gave corroborative evidence.

Kunden Mirasi testified to the mare of his master and a companion named Gulab being shot by the party of the accused, when the mare was wounded and the man shot dead. It was Atma Singh who fired, and witness identified Atma Singh in Court.

CONFESSIONS OF THE ACCUSED.

Mohna also proved the circumstances of Gulab's murder. Harnam Singh and Jhanda Singh gave corroborative evidence. S. Najm Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar and Lala Durga Das, Magistrate Kapurthala, proved the confessions of four of the accused as given voluntarily and properly.

Sub-Inspector Feroz Din gave an account of the pursuit of the dacoits by the police and some retired military men, the murder of Malang by the dacoits, the wounding of Ram Singh, sepoy and the recovery of the rifles and blood-stained chains, etc., from underground at the indication of two members of the gang, which he identified in Court.

Labh Singh, of the Kapurthala Police, testified to the arrest of three of the accused. Cross-examined, witness said he suspected that these were returned emigrants.

Sardar Suchet Singh, Superintendent of Police, Kapurthala, proved the discovery of rifles, cartridges, chavic, bayonets, etc., at the indication of the accused. Pandit Dhanpat Rai, Circle Inspector, Amritsar, deposed to his investigation of the dacoity and the finding of the dead bodies of Phul Singh and Chatar Naik. He detailed the wounds which the deceased had.

This makes up a total of 47 prosecution witnesses who gave evidence to-day. Eight confessions of the accused made to different officers were tendered by the Crown. Those of Kala Singh and Channan Singh were read out to them in Court and they repudiated the same.

Building-up after illness
After illness every part of the body needs building-up and strengthening. The nerves need nourishing. Only in this way can health be regained.

SCOTT'S Emulsion offers the surest and shortest way to regain health and strength and to prevent further illness whether in adults or children.
SCOTT'S Emulsion nourishes without taxing the digestive organs. It enriches the blood, builds up wasted tissues and brings back the colour, vigour and energy of health. Insist on
SCOTT'S Emulsion

HALT!
Have you enquired about the new J. H. 2½ H/P. two stroke Motor cycle fitted with Sturmey Archer free engine and 3 speed Hub, back kick starter, foot boards, all the controls from the handlebar, spring forks, 26" wheels Palmer tyres, two tool bags, tools, carriers, Lucas's lamp and horn complete.
It is not a production of a novice, but is manufactured by the late General Manager and Motor Cycle Foreman of Bradbury Ltd., who had been in these companies for 31 and 22 years respectively.
Send for our prices. It will astound you.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Tel. Wellington Cyclists.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7,
(377) Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
SERVICES OF
A
RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
FREE
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
With 25 Years' Practical Experience.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty. the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Col. R. H. Forman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. B. I. M. S., and other high personages.
Prices:. Extremely Moderate.
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.
Kaminia Oil
Is composed of excellent medical drugs, delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.
Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.
N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

FAMILY GROCERIES
can be had at
MARKET RATES
(and in some cases cheaper)
AT THE
INTERNATIONAL STORES
NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Opp. PYRKE'S.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director.
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

PRESIDENCY CURRENCY REPORT.

FEATURES OF FINANCIAL YEAR.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay and Karachi Circles, and Accountant-General, Bombay, submits a report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department in the Bombay and Karachi Circles, and on the movement of funds in the Presidency of Bombay and Sind, for the year 1914-15:—

In dealing with the general features of the financial year, the report states the year 1914-15 was cut completely asunder by the sword of the Prussian. This report, therefore, covers two distinct periods—a period of normal conditions lasting from April 1st to the end of July, and an abnormal period covering the last 8 months of the financial year. As late as July 27th, Bombay was unaffected by the events in Europe. 3½ per cent. Government Paper was selling at 95-10 and the rate of exchange on London stood at 1 3-31/32 for bills and 1 3-15/16 for Telegraphic Transfers. By the 29th Government Paper had fallen to 95-4 and exchange to 1 3-15/16 and 1 3-29/32, but it was not until July 30th that real uneasiness began to be felt in Bombay. On that day, Government Paper fell to 95-0 and exchange to 1 3-29/32 and 1 3-28/32 and enquiries were made at the Accountant-General's office regarding the sale of bills on London. On July 31st, the feeling of disquiet increased; Government Paper fell to 94-2 and exchange to 1 3-28 32 and 1 3-27/32. On August 1st, the general uneasiness grew apace. Government Paper fell to 94. There were no quotations for exchange on London and the banking and commercial communities anxiously enquired what steps the Government of India intended to take to maintain the exchange on London. Many people removed their deposits from the various banks both at Bombay and Karachi, and there was a run on sovereigns at the Currency Offices. The issue of gold from that at Bombay in exchange for silver and notes on August 1st amounted to £112,295 of which £61,000 was issued to banks, £37,730 to money-lenders and £13,565 to other persons. The Karachi Currency Office issued on August 1st £4,607 in gold—all to money-lenders.

"SOMETHING APPROACHING A PANIC."

August the 2nd was a Sunday. By the 3rd something approaching a panic had seized the less-educated portion of the community. Into this panic two factors, other than the outbreak of war, entered. These were the natural timidity of the Indian depositor, which had been greatly accentuated by the failure of certain of the Indian-managed banks in Bombay in the previous autumn. Those failures had given a rude shock to the confidence of many Indians in banks and caused some of them to revert to their old habit of hoarding money. Many of those who did not go so far as this, remained in such a state of mind that they were prepared to withdraw their deposits on the least alarm. The other factor which contributed to the panic in Bombay was the action of certain money-lenders whose astuteness far exceeds their patriotism. These persons were quick to take advantage of the timidity of the multitude. They saw, first, that if a panic arose which entailed a large run on gold at the Currency Office, the inevitable consequence must be the stoppage of the free issue of gold. Secondly, that the stoppage of the free issue of gold would be followed by a rise in the silver value of the sovereign. It was thus obvious to them that if they could acquire large stocks of gold before the issue of sovereigns from Currency Offices and Treasuries ceased, they would be able, at considerable profit to themselves, to dispose of this gold to the panic-stricken section of the community. Upon whom rests the responsibility for the wild rumours that arose in the city of Bombay, during the early days of the war, to the effect that the Germans were coming in thousands of airships, etc., I do not know. It is probable that some of them were engineered by Germans. Certain it is that many such rumours were current, and that these caused the more ignorant section of the populace to take their deposits out of the various banks and to endeavour to convert them into gold. On August 3rd, there were heavy withdrawals from the various banks; including the Post Office Savings Bank; and the Currency Office was besieged by persons in order to exchange notes and silver for gold. The crowd at the Currency Office was composed mainly of two classes of persons—the ignorant who wished to hoard their savings in the form of sovereigns, and the money-lenders, mentioned above, who were in no way panic-stricken, but saw in the fear of their brethren a grand opportunity to make money. Certain of the banks took considerable sums of sovereigns from the Currency Office. They were compelled to do this in order to pay off depositors who demanded money in gold; moreover the banks saw the probability of the issue of gold being stopped, and deemed it prudent to provide themselves with a store of sovereigns. On August 3rd, the issues of gold at Bombay were as follows:—

	£
To Banks	185,200
To money-lenders	235,741
To others	48,861
Total	469,802

At Karachi, the figures were—

	£
To Banks	2,200
To money-lenders	39,267
To others	186
Total	41,653

RESTRICTIONS ON ISSUE OF GOLD.

On August 3rd, the Government of India declared their intention to maintain exchange by all the means in their power and intimated that they would sell Reserve Council or Sterling Bills on London to the extent of £1,000,000 weekly until further notice at 1 3-29/32, the buyers having the option of taking, in place of sterling bills, Telegraphic Transfers at 1 3-13/16. (Later this rate was reduced to 1 3-27/32, *vide* paragraphs 20 and 21.) On the same day (August 3rd), with a view to prevent the gold in the various currency offices being frittered away or used to cause unnecessary panic, the Government prohibited the giving out in exchange for notes or silver less than £10,000 worth of gold at a time. This restriction had the effect of stopping the machination of the money-lenders at Karachi, but those in Bombay contrived to combine to secure sums of £10,000 and over.

On August 4th, the issues of gold from the currency offices in exchange for notes and silver were—

At Bombay—	£
To Banks	242,000
To money-lenders	289,220
To others	54,600
Total	585,820

At Karachi—	£
To Banks	Nil
To money-lenders	Nil
To others	10,000
Total	10,000

August 5th was a Bank Holiday. On that day the Government prohibited the further issue of gold from Currency Offices to the general public. The stoppage of the issue of gold tended to check the rush of depositors to take their money out of the banks and hoard it, because those who withdrew their savings had to withdraw them in silver or notes and either hoard them in this form or convert them into gold at a loss, which they were loath to do. Those speculators who had secured large stocks of sovereigns now proceeded to turn their attention to the mofussil, more especially to Gujarat. It may safely be said that heavy withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks were largely due to these persons, being far heavier in Gujarat than anywhere else. After the stoppage of the issue of gold a great many persons exchanged for silver the currency notes they held, both at the Currency Offices and the treasuries, more especially at the latter. The rush to encash currency notes lasted about 15 days in Bombay and about 2 months in the mofussil. This likewise was largely caused by money-lenders, who, in order to dispose of their gold and silver at a profit, gave currency to a report that Government would soon cease to cash notes. Many small shop-keepers and Banias added fuel to the fire lighted by the money-lenders, by refusing to accept currency notes or accepting them only at a discount when tendered in payment for goods. This even happened in Bombay city within half a mile of the Currency Office. The Police, however, soon put a stop to this in Bombay and Karachi. By Christmas, not only had all suspicious regarding the ability or willingness of the Government to meet their obligations to holders of currency notes and depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank passed away, but the circulation of currency notes had become greater than it had ever been before. At the close of the financial year extreme caution in investing money was the only visible effect of the war on the average man. As we have seen, one of the results of the outbreak of war was a rush of depositors in the Bombay Presidency to withdraw their deposits from the Post Office Savings Banks. This necessitated large remittances from the Currency Office to Government Treasuries in the mofussil, especially to those in Gujarat, where the withdrawals were very heavy. The special (supplementary) letters of credit issued to enable the Post Office to meet these withdrawals amounted to about 286 lakhs, between August and October 1914, credits for 179 lakhs being issued in August, 70 lakhs in September and 37 lakhs in October. Of these 286 lakhs, letters of credit for 190 lakhs were issued on the Gujarat treasuries of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Surat, Rajkot, Baroda and Cutch.

EFFECT UPON INTERNAL TRADE.

The effect of the war upon the internal trade of the Province is indicated by the following figures which compare the arrivals in Bombay of cotton, wheat and other principal articles of produce in the two years 1913-14 and 1914-15:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Bales.	Bales.
Cotton	3,394,000	2,770,000
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat	7,173,000	2,674,000
Linseed	4,933,000	1,552,000
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,105,000	563,000
Gingelly	2,175,000	413,000
Groundnuts	1,316,000	639,000
Castor seed	2,307,000	1,171,000
Rice	5,160,000	5,006,000
Cotton seed	5,502,000	3,859,000
Gram	815,000	679,000
Jowar	1,157,000	1,616,000

The foreign trade of the Presidency also suffered to a large extent, as will be seen from the following figures which are given in lakhs of rupees:—

Imports—	1913-14.	1914-15.	Decrease (—).
	£	£	£
Merchandise, private	78,81	57,69	— 21,12
Treasure, private	31,83	18,61	— 13,22
Total	1,10,64	76,30	— 34,34
Exports—			
Re-exports of foreign merchandise, private	4,04	2,36	— 1,68
Indian merchandise, private	91,97	65,79	— 26,18
Treasure, private	5,10	2,09	— 3,01
Total	1,01,11	70,24	— 30,87
Total Foreign Trade	2,11,75	1,46,54	— 65,21

The above table shows that the decrease in the total foreign trade of the Presidency amounted to over 30 per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Notwithstanding this reduction in the internal and foreign trade of the Presidency and a consequent reduction in the demand for funds to finance trade, the average Bank rate for the year was higher than that for 1913-14. The highest rate during the year was, however, 6 per cent. against 8 per cent. in 1913-14; the higher average was due to the 6 per cent. rate having been maintained for a much longer period than usual. The year opened with a Bank rate of 6 per cent. against 8 per cent. in 1913-14. The rate was reduced to 5 per cent. on the 21st of May 1914, to 4 per cent. on the 4th of June and to 3 per cent. on the 25th of that month. This last rate was maintained till the outbreak of war which caused the Bank to raise its rate to 4 per cent. on the 6th of August, to 5 per cent. on the 13th of August and to 6 per cent. on the 20th of the same month. There was thus an increase of 3 per cent. in the Bank rate within a fortnight. The slackness of trade and an increase in the amount of Government deposits at the Bank and the prompt action taken by Government and the Banks to allay the uneasiness caused by the war prevented a further increase in the Bank rate which was maintained at 5 per cent. throughout the rest of the year. The average rate for the year was 5.444 against 5.384 in 1913-14 and 5.353 in 1912-13. As the value of the merchandise exported from India exceeds that of the merchandise imported, the rate of exchange between India and England is usually favourable to India. Under normal conditions it is most favourable from October to March; then it drops until about June when it sometimes becomes for a short time unfavourable to India. Thus, the Secretary of State for India is usually able to supply himself with funds at a profit by selling Council Bills on India, more especially during the period October to March.

The outbreak of war upset the usual course of exchange. Great Britain, the world's creditor, suddenly needed money and called in many of her debts, with the result that for a short period it was not possible to obtain a bill on London in any part of the word. As we have seen in Bombay the rate of exchange fell from 1/3 3-3 1-2 on July 27th to 1/3 2-3 8-2 on July 31st, and on August 1st there were no quotations. On August 3rd, the Government of India restored exchange by notifying their intention of selling Sterling Bills on London to the extent of £1,000,000 a week at 1/3 2-3 9-2 with the option of telegraphic transfers at 1/3 2-3 6-3; later when the Bank rate in England was lowered, telegraphic transfers were sold at 1/3 2-3 7-2. Owing to this notification the rate of exchange between India and London even for small sums never fell below 1/3 7-8 during the war crisis. In no week except that in which the notification was issued did the applications for bills on London exceed £1,000,000. By the end of the calendar year conditions had become sufficiently normal to cause the demand for Reverse Council Bills to cease. In all Bills on London to the extent of £3,790,000 were purchased in Bombay. During the last three months of the financial year, the rates in Bombay for demand drafts on London fluctuated between 1/4 1-32 and 1/3 7-8. Previous to the outbreak of war, the rates had varied from 1/4 3-32 in April 1914 to 1/3 30-32 in June. Owing to the effect of the war on exchange, the drawing of Council Bills by the Secretary of State during the year under report were not so large as usual. Including shipments amounting to Rs. 40 lakhs in silver sent to Mauritius on behalf of a bank against payments to the Secretary of State for telegraphic transfers on London, the payments made in Bombay on account of Council Bills amounted to 4.60 crores (£3.1 millions) against 19.35 crores (£12.9 millions) in 1913-14 and 12.8 crores (£8.5 millions) in 1912-13.

GOVERNMENT BALANCES.

Government balances consist of (1) Gold Standard Reserve balances which are built up out of the profits on the coinage of rupees and are set apart for the special object of maintaining the rate of exchange between India and England; (2) Currency balances which are held (partly in specie and partly in securities) against the issue of currency notes; and (3) Treasury balances or notes and coin which are available for expenditure. The Gold Standard Reserve is held partly in India and partly in London and is used, as stated above, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between India and England. When the gold value of the rupee falls below 1/3 29-32, bills and telegraphic transfers on London are sold by the Government of India against the Reserve held in London, the receipts on account of these bills and telegraphic transfers being credited to the Reserve in India. The following statement compares the composition of the Reserve at the beginning and end of the year under report:—

	31st March 1914	31st March 1915.
	£	£
1. Securities	17,165,070	12,148,746
2. Cash lent by the Secretary of State at short notice	24,962	8,150
3. Gold held at the Bank of England.	4,320,000	1,250,000
4. Rupees in India.	4,000,000	Nil.
5. Gold held in India.	Nil.	5,238,134
6. Temporary loan to treasury balances in India	Nil.	7,000,000
Total	25,510,032	25,645,030

The decrease in the balance of securities during the year was due in part to a portion of the investments having been converted into cash to provide funds for the payment of Reserve Council Bills, the balance of gold coin held in the Bank of England at credit of the Reserve being insufficient for the purpose. During the year under report the silver holding in India was converted into gold in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency and a sum of £7 millions was borrowed from the Reserve to replenish the treasury balances in India which had been considerably depleted owing to the heavy payments necessitated by the special circumstances of the year. The Gold Standard Reserve balance held in India is located mainly at Bombay and Calcutta; but a part is sometimes held at other currency offices. Coin from the Gold Standard Reserve is also frequently transferred to the currency department at one place against an opposite payment made to the Gold Standard Reserve at some other place. The balance of the Reserve held at Bombay at the commencement of the year amounted to 135 lakhs in silver and this was raised to Rs. 3,57,30,000 (£2.382 millions) by the close of the year, the closing balance consisting entirely of gold coin. The transactions of the year are summarised below:—

	Gold.	Silver.
	£	Rs.
Opening balance	Nil.	1,35,00,000
Receipts from Currency	pl.8,608,000	...
Issues to Currency	—6,712,000	—1,35,00,000
Receipts from the Reserve Treasury	pl.486.000	...
Closing balance	pl.2,382,000	...

The receipts from Currency included a sum of £212,000 transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve at Karachi in September and October 1914, the amount being subsequently withdrawn to the Gold Standard Reserve in Bombay in November 1914. They also include £900,000 paid to the Gold Standard Reserve in exchange for the silver which was transferred to Currency in August 1914 in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance and Currency Commission. All the other transfers from the Currency to the Gold Standard Reserve were made at Bombay between August 1914 and February 1915 against opposite adjustments at Calcutta and Rangoon. Of the £6,712,000 transferred from the Gold Standard Reserve to Currency £6,500,000 were transferred to the Currency at Bombay against an opposite payment to the Reserve at Calcutta and the balance of £212,000 was transferred to the Currency at Karachi as stated above against an opposite payment at Bombay. The transfers from the Reserve Treasury to the Gold Standard Reserve aggregating £486,000 were made in August 1914 (£401,000) and January 1915 (£85,000) in part payment of the amounts withdrawn from the Gold Standard Reserve in London for payment of Reverse Council Bills. These balances are regulated by Statute and are equal to the amount of notes in circulation at any time. The total amount of the securities to be held against the note issue has been fixed at 14 crores of rupees by Act VII of 1911 the excess over this amount being held in gold and silver coin or bullion. Money thus held is not in circulation, nor does it form part of the Government ordinary balance, Government does not regard this as part of its assets It is the source on which Government draws when it has to meet its liability to cash currency notes in circulation. It is spread over the currency offices and the currency chests of the several Provinces. It is obvious that these currency balances have no connection with treasury balances. Treasury balances are high when revenue receipts are large as compared with expenditure. Currency balances are large when the demand for notes is high. It generally happens that the Government currency balance in Bombay is lowest during November to March when there is a large demand for coin to finance the cotton and wheat crops. But many other facts contribute to increase or decrease this balance, *e.g.*, remittances to or from other currency offices, etc. The actual balances held month by month in gold and silver in the Currency Offices in Bombay and Karachi and in the various currency chests subordinate to the Bombay Circle of Issue are detailed in Statement 1. The maximum balance was Rs. 19.03 crores on the 1st April 1914 and the minimum Rs. 5.78 crores in October 1914 against a maximum of Rs. 25.41 crores and a minimum of Rs. 18.62 in the previous year, the average for the year being 11.78 crores against 21.48 crores in 1913-14. These balances include light-weight sovereigns and for the year 1913-14, silver in transit or in process of coinage, all of which are held as part of the metallic Reserve against the Paper Currency. No silver bullion was imported and no new rupee coinage took place in the year under report. The difference between the balances held month by month before and after the outreak of war is very marked; the average for the former being Rs. 16.68 crores against Rs. 8.29 crores for the latter.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following further contributions towards the above Fund are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 57,209-3-0, Dr. Sorab B. Vakil Rs. 50, Mr. E C Lalkaka Rs. 50, Mr. B N Saralker, Secretary, The Satharya Sahayyak Natya Mandal Rs. 50 Mr N D Dadyseth Rs. 40, J. F. B. Rs. 35, Dr. S. P. Mehta Rs. 30, L. N. B. Rs 30, Mr R N Dadachanjee Rs. 30, Mr K K Santoke Rs 30, Mr B N Gamadia Rs. 30, Mr Hirjee D Albless Rs. 30, Mr R P Mody Rs. 25 Mr C D Mahaluxmiwala Rs. 25, From the Manager of the Kolhapur Natak Company Rs 25, A Parsee gentleman Rs 25, Miss M N Banajee Rs 25, Dr. Sorab C Hormusjee Rs 25, Mr Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Bhesania Rs 25, Messrs. Ruttonsee Asaria & Co. Rs 25 S. A. W. Rs 25, Mr J P Dastur Rs 25, Mr Amiruddin Tyebjee Rs. 25, Mr Jehangir Bhikhajee Rs 21, Mr Hoosein B. Tyebjee Rs 20, Mr Dadabhoy Nowrojee Rs 20, Mr K J B Wadia Rs 20, Mr. Lakhamsee H Mishri Rs 20, Mr P A Wadia Rs 20, Mr Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy Rs 20 Mr J E Davar Rs 20. Mr Manchashanker J. Rs 20, Annonymous Rs 20, Mr H Latiff Rs 15, Mr Maneckjee Dorabjee Kanga Rs 15 Mr Chotalal Kersondas Muljee Rs 15, Mr B A J Billimoria Rs 15. Mr P S Batliwalla Rs 15, Dr. K E Thakore Rs 15, Mr T M Trivedi Rs 15, Mr Chaganlal J Rs 15, A Parsee lady Rs 15, Mr N D Dady Rs 15, Mr B C Vatchaghandhy Rs 15, B. C. W. Rs 15, A friend Rs 15 Mr D K Thakore, Bar-at-Law Rs 15, Dr. Nilkanthrai Dayabhai Rs 12, A Zarthosti Rs 10, Mr Nowrojee Sorabjee Bengalee Rs 10, Mr R J Kent Rs. 10 Mr Gokubhai B. Desai, Bar-at-Law Rs 10, Mr Gokubhai B. Desai, Bar-at-Law Rs 10, Mr Eomanjee D Mehta Rs 10, Mr Hirjibhoy K. Palal Rs 10, Mr Vinayak H Pradhan Rs 10 Mr Dhunjibhoy Jehangir Sutti Rs. 10, Mr A. S. Davar Rs. 10, Mr B V Nasurker Rs. 10, Mr K B Koregauker Rs 10, Mr H A Hoosein Rs 10 Mr Ootamram Lalubhai Rs. 10, N. Rs 10, Mr Byramjee C Batliwalla Rs 10, Mr Cooverjee Keshavjee Merchant Rs 10, Mr Hariprasad K. Rs 10, Mr Champaklal S. Rs 10 Mr B M Baksi Rs 10, Mr P D Panday Rs 10, Mr C D Panday Rs 10, Mrs C D Panday Rs 10, Mr F. D Panday Rs 10, Mr S. Davar, Bar-at-Law and sums under rupees ten Rs 328-4-0. Total Rs. 58,935-7-0.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine, medium, broad—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co

WHITEAWAY'S

THE SHOPS THAT SERVE INDIA.

Under this mark the purchaser of Men's wear Goods is assured of efficient trustworthy service—everywhere available—after sale.

This service assurance creates and maintains a customer's goodwill—a very necessary asset in trading to-day.

When we sell a man underwear for the first time, we naturally want to make him a permanent customer.

WE WANT HIM TO COME BACK

It stands to reason, then, that we wish to sell you underwear of a quality and with comfort features which

MAKE YOU COME BACK TO US

"Get acquainted at Whiteaways."

UNDERWEAR

THAT WILL APPEAL TO YOU.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

Quality A. India Gauze Vests.

Sizes:	32	34	36	inches.
Rs.	9-12	10-12	11-2	per doz.
Sizes:	39	42	inches	
Rs.	13-12	14-12	per doz.	
Sizes:	44	46	48	inches
Rs.	15-12	16-12	17-12	per doz.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

Quality B.

Size:	32	34	36	inches
Rs.	13-8	14-8	15-8	per doz.
Size:	39	42	in.	
Rs.	17-8	18-8	per doz.	
Size:	44	46	48	inches.
Rs.	20-8	21-8	22-8	per doz.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

Quality C.

Sizes:	32	34	36	ins. chest.
Rs.	16-8	17-8	18-8	psr doz.
Sizes:	39	42	ins chest.	
Rs.	20-8	22-8	per doz.	
Sizes:	44	46	48	ins. chest
Rs.	24-8	26-8	28-8	per doz.

INDIA GAUZE FROX.

Quality 223.

These are made to slip over the head in the same way as gymnasium vests.

Sizes:	32	34	36	ins.
Rs.	11-12	13-12	14-12	per doz.
Sizes;	39	42	inches.	
Rs.	16-12	17-12	per doz.	
Sizes:	44	46	inches.	
Rs.	18-12	19-12	per doz.	

INDIA GAUZE PANTS AND DRAWERS.

We stock these in three makes; Trunk Drawers reach above the knee; Drawers, below the knee; Pants, reach to the ankle.

Size:	30	32	34	inches.
Rs.	2-0	2-2	2-4	each.
Size:	36	39	42	inches.
Rs.	2-8	2-12	2-14.	each.

WHITEAWAYS The place where men are known and their tastes understood.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 1.

Now that the fashions of the summer are well established, and most women's wardrobes hold all the dresses they will be able to afford this season, it is in the dainty details that the changes can be rung. And these details are many and various. When a large flower-trimmed hat is worn, another floral mount may be purchased and substituted as a change from the one originally bought, and an entirely new-looking chapeau will be the result. Belts of several colours can be made at home by nimble fingers—and few dresses are complete nowadays without a wide swathed belt. Buckles may be placed on walking shoes, and are a pretty and smart addition. Only a little skill and taste are necessary to enable one to make up any of the dainty neckwear that is such a feature this summer, and the cost is then negligible.

A PRETTY BREAKFAST GOWN.

This example of the newest breakfast gown is made of ninon over satin charmant. It is weighted at internals with clusters of silk roses. The neck wear is black silk ribbon velvet. A breakfast robe is one of the few dress items just now that is allowed to cling to the figure. The drapery, though simple in the extreme, is graceful to a degree. Even negligee wear like this is not allowed to escape the pretty neck frill, which can be made of the minon or or pleated lace or net, and kept in position by the black velvet which falls in a "flash" at the back. The little satin charmant train is rather long and very narrow.

A CHARMING BLOUSE.

The smart blouse shown in the accompanying illustration is cut on the newest lines, with a high collar and deep yoke, of mammoth-striped silk. Its only trimming is the box-pleat down the front and the small pearl buttons. Blouse sleeves are in many cases quite full this season, and in this model are bishop-like in their size, though the fulness is caught into the cuff at the wrist. The blouse is cut to pouch a little over the remarkably neat and becoming waistband. The neck is completed by an upstanding frill.

LITTLE GIRL'S FROCK.

A dainty frock, suitable for a small maiden of about six years old, is here shown. The material of which it is made is white cotton voile, which is beautifully smocked. The hem is scalloped. The quaint-looking little bodice and the novel sash are of lupin-blue Shantung. If perferred, the bodice and sleeves may be of different material from the skirt, and attached at the high waist-line. Two large buttons on the bodice, and two on each sleeve complete the scheme; and the neck and sleeves are daintily finished with any lingerie material. The arrangement of the sash is a particularly pretty idea, and gives a charming finish to the little skirt.

AN EVENING MEAL FOR SUMMER-TIME.

"Emilia" in "The Bystander" gives the following menu for evening meals for summer:—

FILLETED FRESH HADDOCK (COLD).

Slice one large onion, and put it in a stewpan with ½ oz. of butter, a seasoning of salt and pepper, and just sufficient water to cover. Leave it to simmer gently till the onion is quite tender; then put in a fair-sized haddock, filleted, and leave it all to simmer again till the fish is quite cooked. Strain off the liquor, and leave it till cold. Then stir in the juice of one lemon, beaten up with the yolks of two small eggs. Put this sauce back into the pan, lay in the fish, let it get quite hot, but on no account let it boil. Then place the haddock on a dish, sprinkle with finely minced parsley, pour the sauce over and round, and serve cold.

BEEF GALANTINE.

One pound of beef-skirt, ½ lb. of lean ham, ½ lb. of bread-crumbs, all put through the mincing-machine. Mix well together, adding two beaten eggs and flavoring to taste. Mould in the form a roly-poly, and place inside two hard-boiled eggs. Tie tightly in a cloth, and boil for two and a half hours. Turn out and glaze when nearly cold, and serve with.

FRENCH TOMATO SALAD.

Take six ripe sound tomatoes, wipe them, and place them in boiling water for a minute, drain, peel, let them cool, quarter them (this should be done while they are in the salad-bowl, so that the juice is not wasted), add a teaspoonful of finely chopped chives; dress with oil and vinegar and serve.

BUTTER BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE.

Boil ½ lb. of butter-beans until quite tender (2½ hours). Strain off the beans and water in which they were boiled and put aside. Put 1 oz. of butter into a stewpan, and stir into it 1 oz. of flour till well-blended, now stir gradually the water from the beans, and nearly half a pint of milk, season with white pepper, salt, and a scrape of nutmeg, and add three tomatoes cut up small, which have been tossed in dripping or butter, and about two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. When this is well stirred, add the beans, and let them heat up in the sauce. Serve hot.

RASPBERRY SPONGE.

Soak 1 oz. of gelatine in half a pint of cold water for a quarter of an hour; then add a int of boiling water. When cool, add ½ lb. of castor sugar and half a pint of raspberry juice, the juice of one lemon, and the whites of two eggs. Whisk well for half an hour, then pour into a mould and leave to set.

COLD CHEESE SOUFFLE.

Whip a gill of cream with a gill of aspic jelly, stir in 8 oz. of grated cheese, season to taste with pepper, salt and made mustard. Serve in little china cases with grated cheese on the top.

CIDER CUP.

Rub the peel of a lemon on a few lumps of sugar, put them in a glass jug with a slice of cucumber, a bottle of cider, a liqueur glass of curacoa, half a wineglassful of brandy, and a bottle of soda-water. Put on ice till wanted.

N.B.—The above menu is written with regard to the present high prices for food in general, and the meal is to be served cold with the exception of the butter-beans, which can be heated up in about fifteen minutes.

The camp office of the Surveyor General closed at Simla on Saturday last.

Mr. Ley, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, who has been staying at Simla, left for Calcutta yesterday.

News has been received of the death of Major R. M. Hall 25th Cavalry at Bannu on the 8th July.

No excuse for the pale and anæmic. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

MISS ELIZABETH ASQUITH.

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

A charming new snapshot of the Prime Minister's daughter by his second wife, who was formerly Miss Margaret Tennant. Like her mother, Miss Elizabeth Asquith is very popular in Society, and has many friends in the world of Arts.

THE CHARM OF WHITE.

DETAILS OF SOME SUMMER MODES.

In England the white dress is an exception. And perhaps that is why it never appears quite so charming as when it is worn by an Englishwoman in an English summer, writes S. C. M. in the "Manchester Guardian." Something, too, must be placed to the credit of the wearer. For there is no doubt that one of our "early morning women," as Meredith has described them, sets off a white dress to perfection, just as the white dress seems to enhance the beauty of complexion and colouring which is naturally hers. I am writing now of soft dresses in lawn, muslin, or voile, inset with lace and enriched by embroideries—dresses which at one time would have been accurately described as "trailing." And though they do not "trail" to-day, this is only because they have been cruelly, though usefully, curtailed, They are never in the least starched or stiff. Rather do they flutter in the wind or fall in full folds which gracefully disguise the great width of the skirt.

ART FOR ART'S SAKE.

In those peaceful years when "the season" meant for many a woman the weeks given up to amusement or, at least, to social engagements in London, it was often surprising to notice how many neg'ected the white dress in favour of pale pink or pale blue. But now that few have the heart to wear the colours which their memories associate with happy afternoons at Ascot, Hurlingham, or Lord's the charm of white is more generally appreciated. Of course, many of the white dresses which the couturieres display are in the daintiest materials most daintily arranged. Frail models in net, with insertions and edgings and frills of lace, and finished at the waist with a soft sash in white satin, are continually exhibited to the woman who seeks light, cool attire. But such dresses are designed in something of the same spirit as that which inspires the artist, who in war-time paints because he must and not because he hopes to sell what he paints. The couturiere, in her turn, scarcely hopes to tempt her customers to buy these dainty frocks, which are at once suggestive of fetes. Every now and then she sells one to a young bride, still in her teens, who is wedding early because her lover is going to the war. But she knows that, speaking generally, they will be neglected in favour of those simpler dresses which are more in accord with the mood of the hour.

THE COAT AND SKIRT.

The pre-eminence of the coat-and-skirt as the fitting type of dress for women who are busy—or who, at any rate, ought to be busy—with serious occupations is continually reflected in the designs of the modish white model. Many a one, indeed, is made on the exact lines of the costume tailleur; but then it is in linen or fine serge, and it is obviously intended for practical occasions. But the daintier dresses, those which are worn when some wounded friend is to be visited or for a garden party given to convalescent soldiers in the country, are often arranged with the prettiest little coats or boleros. The latter are sometimes added in black or coloured chiffon which partially veils the corsage. And this is an idea which is welcomed by many to whom the all-white dress is unbecoming. At the same time the introduction of so definite a note of contrast somewhat destroys that peculiar charm which should be the essential quality of every white toilette. Whenever possible, then, the bolero or coatee should be of the same muslin or lawn as the skirt. It is always, of course, an integral part of the corsage, and it may be treated with as much fancy as taste may suggest. The more fanciful it is and the lighter its effect the greater will be its success. In many instances it is found better to arrange the back alone as a bolero, the front being left as a graceful little bodice drawn into a sash at the waist. The back should be long—at least long enough to cover the waist.

THE COLOUR QUESTION.

One pretty model which expresses this idea very successfully is in muslin trimmed only with tiny strappings of the material. The strappings are about a quarter of an inch in width. They are, in fact, just wide enough to ensure a rich effect without undue heaviness. There is no lace on the dress, nor any other ornament; but the result is entirely charming. Another model, this time in white cotton voile, is embroidered in linen threads in the handsome key pattern. But the couturiere, not content with the rich note of decoration, has added here and there a tiny group of ripe oranges and their green leaves, which are also embroidered in the voile—and by this note of bright colour she has, in my opinion destroyed the charm of the white.

But if colour must be introduced on a white dress, it is far more likely to meet with success if it be reserved for the edges or flounce or frill or for the ceinture at the waist. This idea is undoubtedly responsible for the success of a fine white lawn which has recently been designed. The skirt is arranged with a series of little frills, each of which is outlined with a picot edging in pale turquoise blue; and the idea is so consistently carried out that the elbow sleeves are also finished with tiny frills, each of which is touched with blue. Tiny mother-o'-pearl buttons are the only other ornament, and these are round and fat and very decorative. The model could well be reproduced for mourning with every blue stitch repeated in black and the pearl buttons exchanged for art jet.

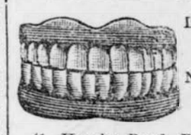
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

Published every Wednesday.

CLEANING.

DRY & CHEMICAL CLEANING:—
By the English & French Process
We are the only firm out East with an up to-date Cleaning Plant.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., Cleaners.
Hamam St., Fort, Bombay.

DENTISTRY A BLESSING.



Let me fix Artificial teeth for your own good
NICHOLSON, Dentist
(from the London Hospital.)
41, Hornby Road, FORT, opp. Cook's.

FULLER'S PATENT BLOCK ACCUMULATORS.

FULLER'S PATENT BLOCK ACCUMULATORS.
Block Cells hold their charges for a longer period than ordinary accumulators and can be left for months without attention. SUITABLE FOR MOTOR CARS.
For prices and particulars apply to—
WALTER ROGERS & Co., Engineers.
1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL.

WE specialise in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Electro-plating, installations and repairs of all kinds. Expert attention guaranteed, backed by our 15 years' reputation. BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO., 9, Medows, Street.

MUSIC AND RELIGIOUS GOODS.
L. M. FURTADO & Co.,
Importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LADIES SHOES.

THE RIBBONETE SHOE. A stylish evening Walking shoe in black or white suede or black velvet, etc. Send for illustrated price list. THE STANDARD BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING Co., 6, Apollo Bunder.

PURE OLIVE OILS.

G. BOSSI
233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
New consignments of ITALIAN PURE OLIVE OIL received by every mail.

STOVES.

D. D. POSTWALLA, and COMPANY,
277, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,
Dealers in
WICKLESS STOVES of every description
PRIMUS, etc.,
All accessories Kept in Stock.

HAIR TONICS, OILS' DOUCHES.

ANANDRO BHAWOO & Co., 12-14, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents for A. B's Hair Tonics, Hair oils and Douches. Manufacturers of Type writer, Gramophone and Watch oils.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. H. HOLST, M.D.
(from Sweden).
309, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway's. Diseases peculiar to women successfully treated. Hours from 11—1 and 2—4, week days only.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

Chutneys, Curry Stuff, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves Jams, Peppers, Jellies, Bombay Ducks. MUNCHERJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI & Co., Mfgrs. & Exporters, 51-61, Marine St. Dhobi Talao, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED. Send for price list.

LUXURIOUS HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR EUROPEANS.
HOTEL CARLTON.
Modern, centrally, situated in the healthiest, most select part of Bombay.
Single or Double Suites.
Every convenience, Electric Lights and Fans. Lifts to all floors. Cuisine second to none. Catering in all its branches.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Apply to Manager, Hotel Carlton.

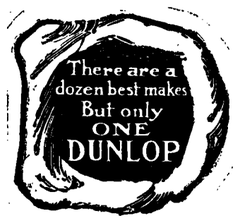
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CLEANLINESS

is next to Godliness, and nowhere more so than in the medical profession. If you are your own driver, you do not want to mess about with tyres or wheels before entering a sick room.

The tyres with the largest section, the stoutest casing, the thickest tread and of the highest quality, made by the firm with the longest experience, are

DUNLOPS



Dunlop Solid Tyres for Heavy Commercial Vehicles.

The most dependable tyres on the market.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.,

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA AND CEYLON

3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3, Mangoe Lane,	14, Baillie Street,	Kashmere Gate,	Mount Road
CALCUTTA.	**COLOMBO.**	**DELHI.**	**MADRAS**

The Original Firm of

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.,

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank

EST. 1890.

Please note our address and do not confound it with any other.

Our qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon with Diploma from the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital will examine eyes Retinoscopically for glasses free of charge.

We hold flattering testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear-Admiral Peirse, all past and present Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the Bombay High Court, Honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the Medical profession, etc

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for all Sore Ulcerated and Weak Eyes. Price Re. 1.

An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

TRY Kadi even where all your remedies fail. Cures with **instan** relief, worst Cases of Asthma, Bronchitis Colds, Coughs, etc.

INNUMERABLE ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS OPEN TO INSPECTION. PRICE RE. 1-8.

A BLESSING

"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT

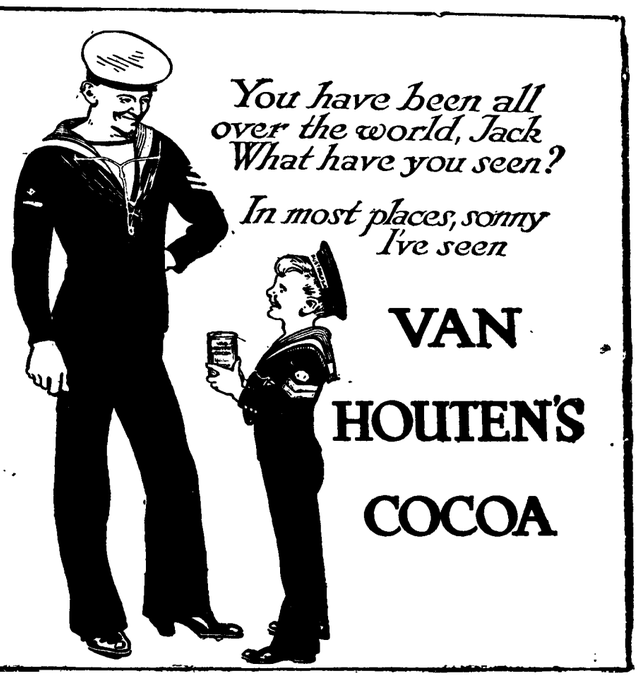
COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious **INTERNAL** Medicines. **PAINLESS POSITIVE** cure in 3 days with instant relief. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

FORT, MEDOWS STREET.



CAUTION In order to assure oneself against all frauds and imitations and obtain the *Original & Genuine* **ROSKOPF** watches (which have obtained several Medals & Awards) every purchaser must see that they bear the trade-mark as shown here, and must **ALSO** examine *minutely* that there is *only one S* in the name Roskopf and that there are *no initials whatever* either before or after the name Roskopf, *nor are there any such words* or indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.", or "System," within or around the trade-mark of the Genuine Roskopf watches.

ROSKOPF PATENT SWISS MADE

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like Ruskope," "Roskope," "Roscope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

Sole Agents—**ABRECHT & O.,**

289, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

These watches are made in all sizes in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases, and can had from all respectable watch-dealers in India and Burma.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTURING Co.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per tin
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody ! !

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you ?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society ?

Do you value control over others ?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness ?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now :—

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,

M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, **but more moderate in price.** Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, **BOMBAY.**

Did you get your copy of

KAM SHASTRA

OR

A GUIDE TO HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY ?

IF NOT

Write for it to-day.

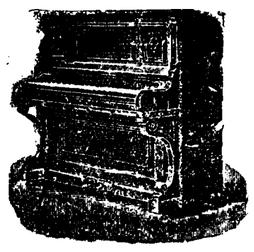
It can be had free for the asking.

Vaidya Shastri,

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Ataak-Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar—Kathiawar.



SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY

(ESTABLISHED OVER 56 YEARS.)

IMPORTERS OF

PIANOS & ORGANS

Specially built for India.

BANJOES, VIOLINS

and other Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS

Tuning and Repairs of Pianos receive our Special attention.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.